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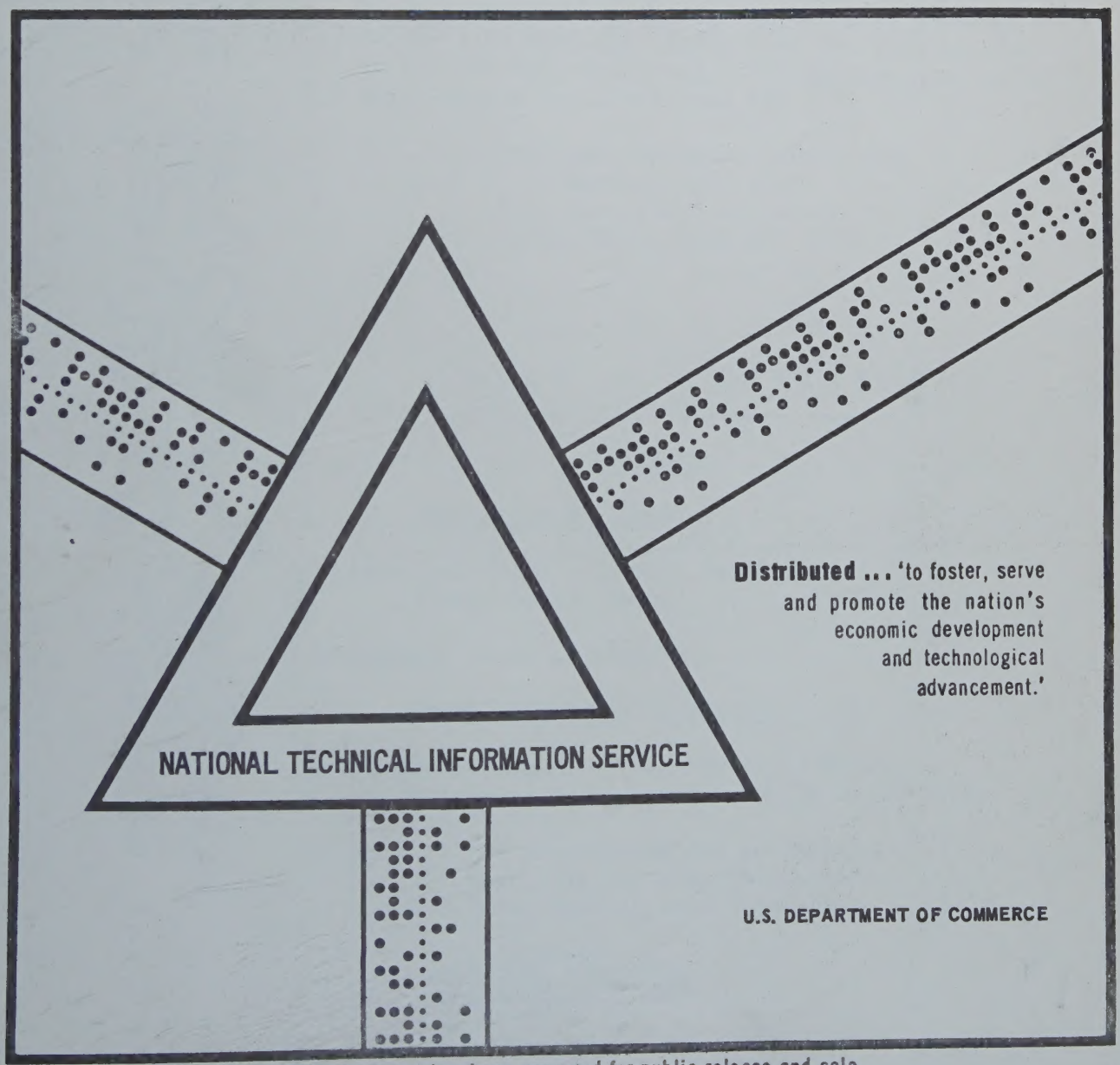
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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

February 14, 1972 No. 5075

****
* NATIONAL *
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REVOLUTIONARY SONGS

Further Learn and Sing Well the Two Revolutionary Songs

- Cadres of a certain unit of the PLA Peking units take the lead in preaching and learning how to sing the "Internationale" and "Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention," thus strengthening the Army's determination to practice what the songs express

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 31, 1972)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch, January 30, 1972) In the intensifying campaign to support the administration and cherish the people, a certain unit of the PLA Peking Command has further unfolded activity to learn and sing well the "Internationale" and the song "Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention." Through learning how to sing these two revolutionary songs, the broad masses of commanders and fighters have acquired a deeper understanding of their content and are determined to put in practice more consciously the ideas represented by the songs. This is to raise the consciousness of class struggle, line struggle and continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, strengthen organizational discipline and further develop the glorious tradition with our army and government united in action and the armymen and civilians united as one.

Last year, this army unit combined ideological and political line education with a widespread effort to learn how to sing these two revolutionary songs. The unit became full of life reverberating with the sound of singing. Early this year, after the State Council and the Military Affairs Committee issued a notification on the unfolding of a support-the-army-and-special-treatment-for-army-dependents and support-the-government-and-cherish-the-people campaign, the Party committee of the army unit seriously checked and summed up the conditions and experiences of various units in learning how to

sing these two revolutionary songs, in line with the spirit of this notification. It was agreed that the Party committees at various levels should attach importance to, and direct intense efforts toward, proper study and singing of these two revolutionary songs. But we cannot be satisfied with the fact that everyone was capable of singing from memory the two revolutionary songs. Everyone must also be led to properly understand the content of the songs and put into practice the ideas contained in them. To this end, the Party committee made further arrangements for the army to learn how to sing the two revolutionary songs. The experience of some advanced units in this regard was introduced. To strengthen leadership, the Party committee also called on leading cadres at various levels to play a leading role.

The army unit takes the effort to learn how to sing the two revolutionary songs as an important part of the ideological and political line education. At present, a campaign to learn how to sing these two revolutionary songs is deepening in various units in a more widespread manner. Leading cadres at various levels enthusiastically go deep into basic levels to relate the history of intra-Party two-line struggle and talk on the significance of learning how to sing the two revolutionary songs and explain the content of the songs.

Commander of the army unit Ch'ao Lan-fang (赵兰芳) descended on the first company of a certain regiment which was exclusively entrusted with the execution of a certain task, to lead everyone in singing, organize everyone for a discussion and enlighten everyone on the fundamental Marxist stand and viewpoint reflected in the "Internationale" and the article "Eugene Pottier" written by Lenin in memory of the 25th anniversary of the death of the author of the song. In interpreting the song, "Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention," he cited his personal understanding in revolution to underline the significance and role of the three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention. The fighters were enabled to further understand that this revolutionary song was an embodiment of Chairman Mao's army-building line, a glorious tradition of our army, and a powerful weapon for arousing the whole Party, the whole army and the whole people of the country to observe discipline, execute policy and unite in fighting toward the goal of realizing proletarian revolution. Consciousness in putting into practice the content of the songs was considerably strengthened.

The Party committees at various levels and leading cadres at various levels of this army unit take the lead in putting into practice the content of the songs. They studied the content of the song, "Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention" and led the broad masses of commanders and fighters in a contest to be models in observing discipline and cherishing the people. Many company units in their garrison areas take the initiative to help communes with manual work and with mass work and mingle with the masses of people as one. Wherever field camping brings the company units they bring with them the tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people and show every concern and every care for the masses. This enables the armymen and civilians to mix well without any misunderstanding They seriously carry out Chairman Mao's teaching, "The PLA must learn from the

people of the whole country," and humbly solicit opinions from the Party and government organs, factories, people's communes and other units in the local garrison areas. They make it a practice of acquiring the advanced ideas and advanced deeds of the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals and acquiring the good style and valuable experience of local Party committees.

* * *

Tsaoyüan's Sound of Singing

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 31, 1972)

"Every rule of revolutionary discipline must be clearly borne in mind. The people's fighters cherish the people in every way....."

The everlasting echo of the song, "Three Main Points of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention," reverberates over Tsaoyüan, Yenan. In May, 1970, singing at the top of their voices the "Three Main Points of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention," commanders and fighters of a rotational training team of a certain PLA unit descended upon Tsaoyüan. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Support the administration and cherish the people," they united and fought side by side with the people of Tsaoyüan as one true to the revolutionary tradition.

The first thing upon its arrival in Tsaoyüan, the Party branch of the rotational training group organized commanders and fighters for an inspection of Chairman Mao's old residence. Lei Chih-fu, secretary of the Party branch of the Tsaoyüan brigade, was invited to recount the brilliant deeds of the 8th Route Army of former years with its warm affection and its solicitude for the masses of people. The commanders and fighters also re-studied the song, "Three Main Points of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention," in the light of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Wherever we go we must mix well with the masses, show them solicitude and help them solve difficulties. We must unite with the broad masses of people; the more we unite with the better." They were made to carry on and develop better our army's glorious traditions and enforce consciously the "Three Main Points of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention" formulated by Chairman Mao.

"The people's fighters cherish the people in every way." For one year and more, commanders and fighters of the rotational training team were welded together with the masses of people as a single entity. In early spring, they lent a hand with militia training, braving sandstorms. In the severity of summer, they helped the people with weed-hoeing and earth-loosening in disregard of the broiling sun. In the dead of autumn, they helped reap harvests for the masses. In the rigor of winter, they gave a helping hand with earth-levelling and dam-repairing. If the masses encountered difficulties they readily came to their help.

Old man Wang Chiu-kuei who was in his seventies, was a poor walker. Squad leader Communist Tu Heng-chung took time out every day to help him fetch water, sweep the courtyard and arrange for his everyday needs. Scenes of the 8th Route Army giving the people every care in former years in Tsaoyüan floated back to his mind as old man Wang saw the young fighters of today serving the people wholeheartedly. Tears of gratitude coursed down his cheeks as he said, "I have no son but in you I have more than a son."

"The people's fighters cherish the people in every way." The commanders and fighters of the rotational training team thought of the masses of people every minute of the day, handling every major business in dead earnest and every

small business with no indifference. Every time the rotational training team gave a movie show it invited the commune members over from household to household. The best seats were reserved for the latter.

Once, the color film "Shachiapang" was being put on. All commanders, fighters and commune members in the area arrived for the show. The only person missing was old man Ma Huai-ch'eng. Ch'ü-level team head Chang Chi-ch'ing thought, "Shachiapang" is teaching material for conducting education in the line and in traditions. It must appeal to old man Ma's taste. He immediately hastened to invite old man Ma over. It turned out that the latter, living high up on the mountain had not come because he found night travel inconvenient.

Upon getting to old man Ma's home, Chang Chi-ch'ing did not allow himself time to catch his breath or to dab once at his perspiring forehead with the back of his hand before he grabbed a stool and helped old man Ma make his way downhill. Enthusiasm itself, old man Ma sat through the film. Chang Chi-ch'ing again helped him home. On the way, scenes from "Shachiapang" of fish-and-water relations between armymen and civilians and the real-life reality of the ch'ü-level team head who was escorting him home moved old man Ma to an outpouring of praise.

"The people's fighters cherish the people in every way." Such words from the song was taken by the Party branch of the rotational training team as a measure of discipline in its execution. Once, an exercise resulted in some damage to the commune-member masses' crops done by some fighters. The Party branch immediately organized everyone to appear before the forum where Chairman Mao delivered the speech "Serve the People" before. On the spot, Chairman Mao's relevant teachings on serving the people wholly and completely were studied. Old former village elder Yang Ch'eng-fu in Tsaoyüan was also invited to recount the glorious traditions of the 8th Route Army with its every care for the people in every way. The commanders and fighters were taught to further raise their consciousness in observing revolutionary discipline. In front and back of the premises of the rotational training team stretched patches of mass-grown pear trees that formed the Pear Garden here. Breaks in between training constantly found commanders and fighters helping old man Yao Chih-hua, a caretaker of the garden, with twig-trimming, manure-dressing and weeding. When autumn came with pears dangling ripe and juicy, none of them yielded to the temptation of a bite. Even those pears brought down by the wind were picked up and turned over to old man Yao.

In the minds of the people of Tsaoyüan, the PLA men personally created and commanded by Chairman Mao are cherished kinsmen. To help speed up the fighters' growth, some veteran guerrillas, veterans of the 8th Route Army and veteran militiamen constantly tell the commanders and fighters the history of revolutionary struggle and the PLA's revolutionary traditions. Many old aunts and militiawomen do laundry, sewing and darning and mending for the commanders and fighters on the sly when the latter are out on a training mission. As in those years of the revolutionary war, Tsaoyüan of today is enveloped in a moving scene with the armymen cherishing the people, the people supporting the army and the armymen and civilians united as members of the same family. (NCNA Correspondent and NCNA Reporter)

* * *

RUSTICATED EDUCATED YOUTHS

Raise Consciousness of Line Struggle While Receiving Re-education

by

Ts'ai Li-chien,
an educated youth at Tuchiashan, Yutz'u hsien,
Shansi Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 30, 1972)

Raise Consciousness of Line Struggle During Class Struggle

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "It is very necessary for educated youths to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." "Class struggle is a main subject youths must learn." I have learned deeply from my practice in the countryside for more than three years: In the course of receiving re-education, only by seriously reading the books of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao can one go on raising one's consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and advance firmly and unswervingly along the road of integration with the masses of workers and peasants under Chairman Mao's guidance.

In approaching this problem, I have gone through a course from being apathetic to being relatively conscious. When I came to Tuchiashan, I thought within myself: To receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, I have to wallow in mud, to put calluses on my palms and delve into my work. For this reason, in doing labor, my clothes were dirtied with earth when the weather was fine but were covered with mud when it rained and became white when it snowed. I did not fear hardship, fatigue or dirty work. After a period of time, my face was tanned, my shoulders were strong and my palms became callused. I thought that if I went on in this way I could build a "prevent-revisionism dam" in my mind.

Was the "prevent-revisionism dam" really built? Facts taught me an impressive lesson.

At Tuchiashan, there was a man who called himself an "old poor peasant." He was particularly nice to me, helping me in boiling water, cooking meals and gathering firewood. He always said that "we belong to the same family." At that time, I was well assured that he was a good commune member of Tuchiashan. Many of the young people were also deceived by him, saying that he was very enthusiastic in looking after the educated youths. But, the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "He is a cunning old fox."

Yen Ken-tzu, old leader of our production team, got together with me to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "In a class society everyone lives as a member of a particular class, and every kind of thinking, without exception, is stamped

with the brand of a class." He said meaningfully: "My girl, you should not just bury yourself in your work and forget to raise your head and look at the men!"

The old production team leader's words enlightened me. Mao Tse-tung's thought sharpened my eyes. After that, I always kept on eye on this "old poor peasant." On one occasion, the production team was electing its leading group. This so-called "old poor peasant" cooked some ten chickens, bought a few bottles of wine and invited some young people to a party. He incited them by saying: "In Tuchiashan, there is not a single good cadre. You young people should come forward."

I and the poor and lower-middle peasants saw through his trick at the first glance. We organized all to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teachings of classes, class contradiction and class struggle and uncovered and criticized him. After investigation, this self-styled "old poor peasant" was found to be a bad element who had been in deep hiding.

Why did we take bad people for good people? Why didn't we see the class struggle which occurred right beside us? And why did the poor and lower-middle peasants see through all this at the first glance? Facts showed that: Manual labor alone would not bring forth consciousness of class struggle and line struggle; tough shoulders were not equal to a firm proletarian stand; callused palms did not mean a strengthened concept of class struggle; a tanned face did not represent heightened consciousness of the line. Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him on the one hand disseminated the fallacies of "reading behind closed doors" and "talent comes first" and maliciously attacked and rabidly undermined the sending of educated youths to the mountain and rural areas and, on the other hand, advocated the so-called "going to the countryside to get a veneer of gold" and interpreted going to the mountain and rural areas as a means for gaining personal reputation. Their sinister aim was to frenziedly lead the young people from the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles and to turn them into tools for restoring capitalism.

During the struggle, we gradually understood that the more deeply class struggle developed, the more cunning the class enemies became and the more deeply they hid themselves. One of the major ideological weapons they used to attack the proletariat was the theory of human nature of the landlord and bourgeois classes. We must pay attention to studying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought with reference to class struggle and practical work, so that we might raise our abilities to distinguish between true and false Marxism-Leninism.

Raise Consciousness of the Line Struggle During the Struggle for Production

During the struggle for production, there also existed an acute struggle between the two lines. In 1970, during the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, our production team decided to go up the hills to reclaim wasteland. At the beginning, we carried out ideological mobilization and, with reference to the tasks of wasteland reclamation, drew up a plan for studying

an article relevant to an ideological problem which had cropped up. The commune members worked very enthusiastically in reclaiming wasteland. Did this mean that politics had been put in command? Something enlightened me a great deal.

One day, the commune members went up the hill to reclaim wasteland before dawn. But two youths came up very late, bringing with them their picks. Other commune members criticized them for their violation of labor discipline, but they paid no attention to their criticism. Why was this? I and other cadres thought that this was because ideological mobilization had not been carried out well and the study plan had not been put on a sound footing.

We went further to carry out ideological mobilization and led all to study an article relevant to the ideological problem which had cropped up. We were well assured that this could help solve the problem and promote wasteland reclamation and production. Contrary to our expectation, in a discussion meeting, many poor and lower-middle peasants criticized us acutely: "The study plan which you have drawn up in connection with wasteland reclamation, only stresses studying an article relevant to the work in progress and studying an article relevant to a problem which has cropped up, and carrying out study with reference to the productive tasks. It looks like shooting an arrow at a target. Actually, this is separated from the fundamental reality of the struggle between the two lines, and this won't solve the basic problem."

The other cadres and I humbly accepted the opinions of the poor and lower-middle peasants and seriously examined the ideological mobilization work and the study plan which were carried out during wasteland reclamation. We discovered that the problem really was caused by the fact that we did not have high consciousness of the struggle between the two lines during the struggle for production and we sometimes substituted production for politics and at other times substituted politics for production. The purpose of reclaiming wasteland was to carry out Chairman Mao's great directive, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," to aid the socialist revolution and construction and to make greater contributions toward world revolution. Meanwhile, through wasteland reclamation, the educated youths might cultivate the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. But the ideological mobilization and the study plan did not link wasteland reclamation with the proletarian revolutionary cause nor with emulation of the Tachai spirit. For this reason, although ideological mobilization had been carried out and the study plan had been drawn up, some people still did not understand clearly the real meaning of wasteland reclamation and did not really put politics in command of wasteland reclamation.

Thus, the problem was detected and an orientation found. In line with Chairman Mao's great teachings, "Political work is the life blood of all economic work" and "Grasp revolution and promote production," we got together with the poor and lower-middle peasants to revise the plan of political and ideological work during wasteland reclamation. We tightly grasped the line education and raised all comrades' political and ideological levels and their

consciousness of the line struggle. All comrades linked the wasteland reclamation with the implementation of Chairman Mao's great directive, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people." They worked ever more vigorously. They accomplished their tasks ahead of schedule.

Raise Consciousness of the Line Struggle While Carrying Out the Party's Policies

In receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, we educated youths also must seriously study and implement the Party's various policies in the countryside and raise our consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. Practice in the past three years and more makes me understand deeply that: It will not do if we only have vigor and enthusiasm in building a socialist new countryside. We should also understand and firmly carry out the Party's policies. Only in this way can we carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line consciously.

In the autumn of 1968, in order to earn a greater income, some people suggested going away to do sideline production and to earn a little money by doing some odd jobs on the neighboring forestry farms. An old poor peasant Grandpa No. 2 objected, saying: "We still have to increase our income by raising the value of agricultural output." At that time, we did not understand what he said. We thought we could just do whatever the production team assigned us to do. Accordingly, we organized 12 people to do sideline production for a month.

Was this method of work correct? We had to debate on this question several times a year. In 1970, during the campaign of Party consolidation and Party building, we seriously studied Chairman Mao's directive, "Take grain as the key link and insure over-all development," and began to realize that old poor peasant Grandpa No. 2's words were in conformity with Mao Tse-tung's thought. This directive embodied Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Grain was the basis of the various undertakings of agriculture. Only by doing a good job of grain production could we create conditions for these various undertakings. Only by doing well the side-occupations while taking a firm hold of agricultural production could we promote agricultural development. But if we earned extra money at the expense of grain production, we should have discarded the "line" and the "key link," which meant that we were practicing capitalism. We severely criticized the ideas of "paying closer attention to side-occupations than to agriculture" and "attaching greater importance to cash than to grain." On the one hand, we vigorously did the work of accumulating manure, making compost and carrying out farmland capital construction. On the other hand, we discussed the plan of planting and the farming techniques. As a result, per-mow output and total output of grain increased.

Practice shows that if we carry out a particular line, we shall need a policy of that particular kind; if we carry out a particular policy, we shall be materializing a line of that particular kind.

In 1971, we perseveringly carried out the policy of "taking grain as the key link." We planted high-yield crops in 38 percent of the grain fields instead of 7 percent in the past. The output of these high-yield crops alone was equal to the total grain output of the preceding year and exceeded the total grain output of any past year. The area of land planted to rice reduced from 90 mow to 60 mow. But, because farming was carried out scientifically on a big scale and rational close planting was put into effect, per-mow output increased from 130 catties to more than 300 catties. The output of buckwheat, beans and other sundry food grains also surpassed that of the past years. The total grain output in 1971 exceeded 65,000 catties, almost double that of 1970. In 1971, our little mountain village which seldom delivered grain to the state in the past sold 20,000 catties of grain to the state. The development of grain output promoted the development of collective and household side-occupations. The collective economic income and the commune members' individual income increased by a big margin.

With the warm-hearted help and patient education of the poor and lower-middle peasants, I am appointed a cadre and admitted into the Party, and I have also made progress. But ideological remolding never comes to an end and our re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants also will never end. To thoroughly transform our world outlook, I impose stern demands on myself in order to guard against arrogance and degeneration:

--My position has changed, but I must remind myself that this represents the poor and lower-middle peasants' trust in me and I must relentlessly struggle against the "theory that the leader is wiser" and must never forget to act always as a pupil of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

--I have gained high honor, but I must remind myself of Chairman Mao's wise leadership, relentlessly fight against the idea of personal fame and gain, and never forget to study diligently and to transform my world outlook.

--When I have achieved success, I must remind myself of the poor and lower-middle peasants' hard struggle, relentlessly fight against "conceit," never forget the main target of world revolution and must strive to make new contributions toward the people's cause.

--When I have made progress, I must remind myself of the help of other students, relentlessly fight against the "theory that the masses are backward," put myself among the masses and never forget to learn from them.

--When I meet with difficulties, I must remind myself of the revolutionary martyrs' spirit of fighting bravely even though they had to sacrifice themselves and shed their blood, must relentlessly fight against the fear of hardship and fatigue and never forget to make revolution vigorously.

--When I meet with defeat, I must remind myself of the fact that there is no smooth highway to revolution, and I must relentlessly fight against the ideas of pessimism and vacillation, never forget to sum up experience, go all out to make revolution continuously.

--When the masses have made progress, I must think of rendering fresh service for the revolution, relentlessly fight against the idea of resting on my laurels, never forget to play the vanguard role of a communist and always be a leader of the masses.

--When conditions are favorable, I must remind myself of the far-reaching ideal of Communism, relentlessly fight against the idea of seeking physical comfort, and never forget to promote the spirit of arduous struggle and self-reliance.

After grasping these laws, I shall be able to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line more consciously at the critical moments in the course of seriously transforming world outlook.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we educated youths who have come to settle in Tuchiashan to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and march forward in the vast countryside. But compared with the demands the Party and the poor and lower-middle peasants have imposed on us, this is only a first step on a long march. We are determined in the future to keep firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching of "remaining modest and prudent and guarding against arrogance and rashness," humbly learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants, always be pupils of the poor and lower-middle peasants, continuously raise our consciousness of the line, and better implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

* * *

Go Back to the Countryside for the Spring Festival

by

Tsu P'ei-chieh, Yungsheng brigade, Wuyuan hsien, Inner Mongolia,
Chia Chü, Ch'ienching brigade, Aohan Banner, Liaoning,
Shao Shih-min, Hsiehchuang brigade, Ankuo hsien, Hopei, and
Cheng Ling, Hsiaowusukou brigade, Lunghua hsien, Hopei

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 30, 1972)

The four of us recently were instructed by the poor and lower-middle peasants and our comrades-in-arms to go from villages in different parts of the country to Tientsin municipality to attend the "municipal meeting of representatives of the people who have gone to mountain and rural areas and the revolutionary parents of these people." When this meeting concluded, it was only some ten days ahead of the Spring Festival.

Where should we pass the coming Spring Festival? Should we go back to the countryside or to our homes for the Spring Festival? The few of us gathered together to discuss this matter. Our consensus was that we should be at the fore in changing outdated habits and customs, firmly hold our positions in a revolutionary fighting attitude, and go back to the countryside to pass the Spring Festival happily together with the poor and lower-middle peasants.

We passed many a Spring Festival at home, during which we only ate a few delicacies, played games, and got together with our families or visited our relatives and friends. In the past few years after we came to the countryside, we passed the Spring Festival in a different way. We got together with the poor and lower-middle peasants to carry out various kinds of meaningful revolutionary theatrical and recreational activities and to make ideological and material preparations for spring farming after the advent of the spring season.

We have found from this comparison that it is of more revolutionary significance to pass the Spring Festival in the latter way. We have come to the countryside to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. We always hold our fighting positions resolutely. We want to abolish the old way and establish a new way of passing the Spring Festival. All these show that our ideological feelings have gone through a change and we can consider a problem by proceeding from the interests of the state and the collective. This time when we were in Tientsin, some revolutionary parents also encouraged us and said that we were acting correctly.

"Wind and rain escorted Spring's departure; flying snow welcomes Spring's return." At present, the situation of socialist revolution and socialist construction is excellent in the countryside. In line with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place," the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels and the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants are carrying

out education in ideology and political line, launching a movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, and relentlessly criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and policies advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him. They also are grasping revolution and promoting production and actively making preparations for spring farming.

We are determined to go back to the countryside before the Spring Festival, to plunge ourselves into the fight, and to strive to raise our consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines during the three great revolutionary struggles and the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. We are also determined to win the first battle inspring farming and production in 1972 together with the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants. We also hope that the comrades-in-arms who have gone home to visit their relatives will raise their consciousness of the line struggle, heighten their sense of discipline and return to their fighting positions in the countryside according to schedule or ahead of schedule to win still greater victories.

* * *

Firmly Holding to Our Fighting Positions and Not Going Back to the City

by

All Educated Youths of Peking Who Are in the No. 6 Team, Erhshihchiatzu Brigade, Fuyü Hsien, Kirin Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 30, 1972)

Under the guidance of the line of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress, the situation is excellent in China's countryside. Take our production team for example. Last year, a bumper harvest of grain was reaped and grain output was an all-time high. To win a still better harvest for this year, winter accumulation of manure is being carried out enthusiastically and concretely.

At a time when this excellent situation occurs, the Spring Festival of the year 1972, a traditional festival of the Chinese people, is coming. How shall we pass this year's Spring Festival in a more meaningful way? Not long ago, the brigade Party branch asked the poor and lower-middle peasants to join us in holding a term of a class to study the question, "How shall we pass the Spring Festival in a revolutionary way and firmly hold our fighting positions in the countryside and not go back to the city in the winter?"

In the study class, we first studied Chairman Mao's teachings, "It is very necessary for the educated youths to go to the countryside to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants" and "Grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparations against war," and then recalled how we passed last year's Spring Festival together with the poor and lower-middle peasants.

On the eve of the Spring Festival of last year, we first ate a "recalling past sufferings" meal and asked four old poor peasants who had suffered bitterly in the old society to tell us about their past sufferings and the happiness in which they now lived. Immediately after that, we ate a "thinking about the present happiness" meal. The activities of that night taught us a lively lesson of class education, which we should never forget. In the morning of the day when the Spring Festival started, we got together with the militiamen of the production team to carry out field camp training and walked more than 30 li. On our way, we propagandized Mao Tse-tung's thought and tempered our feelings so as to enable us to carry the revolution through to the end. That afternoon, we joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in studying Chairman Mao's philosophic works, thereby appreciating the great meaning of breaking down the old, establishing the new and changing outdated habits and customs. That night, we staged some theatrical performances for the poor and lower-middle peasants. We passed that day in a very meaningful way and very happily. The revolutionary activities during the Spring Festival not only taught us an impressive and unforgettable lesson of class education, but also gave a great impetus to the development of revolution and production in our production team.

In the study class, we also analyzed the situation of the revolution and production in the countryside before and after the last Spring Festival. We also saw that the tasks before us were glorious and arduous: This year, we shall carry out education in ideology and political line, carry out the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, put the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat on a sound footing at the basic level, and do a better job of the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign. Meanwhile, spring plowing will start early this year and preparations for production will begin earlier than usual. The time available is short, the demands are high and the tasks are heavy. All these urgently require us educated youths to fight resolutely together with the poor and lower-middle peasants in the countryside.

We also relentlessly criticized the crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him in going all out to disparage and rabidly sabotage the movement of sending educated youths to the mountain and rural areas, and uncovered and criticized the sinister tricks of the handful of class enemies in inciting the educated youths to go back to the city during the Spring Festival. As a result, we raised our consciousness of class struggle and the line struggle.

Through recollection, analysis and criticism, we are more determined not to go back to the city in the winter nor to our homes during the Spring Festival but to stay firmly in the countryside to join the poor and lower-middle peasants in grasping revolution and promoting production. We ten educated youths are determined to remain in the countryside and fight perseveringly during the coming Spring Festival and the whole winter.

* * *

We Should Impose Stern Demands on Our Children

by

Wu Yao-hsi, parent of rusticated educated youths in Tientsin municipality and teacher of Hsiangtung Primary School, Tientsin municipality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 30, 1972)

I have four children. In 1968, in response to Chairman Mao's great call, "Educated youths should go to the countryside," the first three of them went separately to settle down with the production and construction corps in Heilungkiang and in K'o Right Forward Banner, Inner Mongolia. Nourished by Mao Tse-tung's thought, they have grown up soundly on the revolutionary road of integration with the workers and peasants.

In the past three years, each of these three children came home once. When they are home, it is a good opportunity to get an all-sided picture of their growth and also a good opportunity for the parents to do the work of ideological education on them. To impose stern demands on them, I made them go back to their units ahead of schedule, so as to help them cultivate the character of consciously observing revolutionary discipline. Each time they came home, I asked them about the length of their stay and made early preparations for their return to their units.

In 1969 my second son came home for a visit. When the day of his departure drew near, I discovered that he was unwilling to leave. I inquired into the matter and found that he was not the only one but other students who came back to the city with him to visit their families were also unwilling to leave. This attracted my attention. I made investigation and study in many fields and discovered that these children were unwilling to return to their units according to schedule because the boy students and the girl students were in disunity. My son was the leader of this group and the deputy group leader was a girl. I learned from my son's words that he particularly looked down upon the girl student, and whenever a question was raised, he always said that she was wrong. After making an analysis, I felt that the main problem was the disunity between the group leader and the deputy group leader and the principal aspect of the contradiction rested with my son. I should teach my son to establish unity successfully. I said to him: "When you are away from your parents and away from home, other students around you are your brothers and sisters. In a narrow sense, this is like a family in discord; you won't pass the days in happiness. In a broad sense, ours is a big country with 700 million people. We cannot win if we are not united." We should approach unity by raising it to the high plane of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

I went personally to have a chat with the girl student in order to solve the problem of unity among the children. Taking the stand of parents,

I put forth my hope and demands on them. My son also made a self-criticism and took the responsibility for the disunity. In this way, they all aired their views with an open heart. Eventually, they expressed their will to form unity in the whole group. In the end, they were united as one and happily returned to the countryside according to schedule.

* * *

Return to the Army Unit According to Schedule

by

Wang Wu-chiu of a certain unit of the Heilungkiang
Production and Construction Corps

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 30, 1972)

Some time ago I went to Shanghai to visit my family. Before I departed, some comrades told me: "You haven't been home for three years. It does not matter if you stay a few more days at home." I said nothing but I thought within myself: "Yes, I haven't been home for more than three years. It is beyond reproach even if I stay a few more days at home."

A few days after I came home, I thought within myself: "'Thre three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention' are the disciplinary rules formulated by Chairman Mao for our Army and the excellent style cultivated by Chairman Mao. In the past, singing the battle song with this title, the fighters of the old Red Army fought north and south of the country, exterminated the enemies and won victories. To meet with the needs of the fight, many fighters spared no time to visit their families although they went past their homes. We are Chairman Mao's fighters. We should exemplarily observe this discipline and inherit and carry forward this glorious tradition of our Army." Thus thinking, I became more excited and felt that I should consciously observe the discipline and return to the unit according to schedule. Solving this problem ideologically, I was more determined to return to the unit according to schedule.

My vacation was about to end. One night, when the whole family was gathered together, I said that I was about to leave for the army unit. Mother was well assured that I would stay a few more days at home. She was surprised at hearing what I said. She said to me: "You have not been home for three years. How could you stay for just a few days and leave?" I replied: "Chairman Mao teaches us that 'Discipline is the guarantee for the execution of the line.' I must observe discipline and return to the army unit according to schedule." My younger brothers and sisters also said: "Whether one observes discipline or not is a problem of attitude toward Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Elder brother exemplarily observes discipline. We must learn from him and support him in his decision to return to his unit punctually." They also helped me do ideological work on mother. Through study, mother was also enlightened. She said happily: "All right, I agree to your going back. Everyone must observe discipline consciously. I should not make you violate discipline."

Four or five days before the day on which I should report to my unit, I said good-bye to my parents. The whole family happily escorted me to the train. In the north-bound train, the song, "Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention," was broadcast from time to time. At that moment, I felt an extraordinary peace of mind and sang loudly to the heroic tune, "Every revolutionary armymen must firmly bear in mind the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention...," and rushed back to my fighting position.

* * *

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Give Active Support To Development and Production of Local Industries

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 2, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Sining, February 1, 1972) Conscientiously implementing the great directive of "To develop the economy and insure supplies," workers of metals, communications and electric companies in Tsinghai Province are actively giving support to the development and production of local industries and are obtaining very good results. At present the production of metals, communications, electrical and chemical products of various plants and enterprises in the whole province has developed from three kinds before the great proletarian cultural revolution to the present 60 kinds. The total value of local industrial products purchased by the metals, communications and electric companies in 1971 showed an increase of 22.7 percent over that of 1970, and was ten times that of 1965. The degree of self-sufficiency in metals, communications, electrical and chemical products in the province showed a marked improvement over the past.

For a long time the supply of metals, communications, electrical and chemical products in Tsinghai Province had to depend on support from outside the province, and there was a very great shortage of local products. Since the setting up of revolutionary committees by the provincial metals, communications and electric companies, they have organized the workers to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's relevant writings, criticized deeply such counter-revolutionary revisionist black merchandise as "Production should be determined by the flow" and "Putting profits in command" pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers on the commercial front, and placed the question of whether or not active support should be given to the development and production of local industries on the plane of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for cognition. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "We must oppose the wrong view which lays one-sided emphasis on finance and commerce and neglects agricultural and industrial production," the broad masses of workers took the initiative in improving the relation between industry and commerce, regarded the difficulties of the plants and enterprises as their own, used every means to help solve them, and actively offered ideas and devised means for developing local industries. In this direction, they have grasped in the main the following items of work:

(1) Helping industrial production departments build up the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

In 1970, when the electrical machine and appliances cooperative in the central district of Sining municipality received an assignment for the production of rubber insulated wire, none of the people in the cooperative had any concept of how rubber insulated wire could be produced. On top of that they had no equipment and therefore everybody lacked confidence. Upon learning this, the metals, communications and electric companies of Tsinghai Province immediately sent people there to study with the workers of the electrical

machine and appliances cooperative Chairman Mao's teachings "Relying on our own efforts" and "arduous struggle," as well as introducing to this cooperative the deed of a bamboo and rattan cooperative on the outside in producing rubber insulated wire by relying on their own efforts. The workers of the electrical machine and appliances cooperative were encouraged, and they immediately sent people to the bamboo and rattan cooperative to carry out inspection and study. Upon their return, they right away used indigenous equipment in a big way, and after arduous struggle, successfully trial-manufactured rubber insulated wire eventually. The metal welding and soldering cooperative in the eastern section of Sining, in the course of trial-manufacturing an item weighing 1,000 catties, was in need of seamless steel pipe. At that time the metals, communications and electric companies also happened to be out of stock. The commercial workers thereupon studied together with the workers of the plant and decided to use the old exhaust pipes of automobiles as a substitute. The substitute proved to be successful, and it not only saved a large amount of seamless steel pipes, but also greatly made manifest the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance of the unit.

(2) Helping industrial production departments solve the problem of raw material sources.

In the course of supporting the development of production in industries and enterprises, the metals, communications and electric companies of the province have conscientiously grasped such conditions as the existing potentials of metals, communications and electrical products and the demand of society for them, actively reported them to departments concerned and strived to put the products into the plan so that the demand and supply of raw material could be balanced and solved by the province and the municipality in a unified manner. Meanwhile, they also actively help the plants and enterprises in making use of the odds and ends of [illegible] materials, and the residue and waste fluids of major plants for raw material and thus have succeeded in turning waste into valuable things and created vast wealth for the state. The Sining Microwave Appliances Plant daily has a little amount of discarded odds and ends of silicon steel from its forging and stamping which in the past was treated as scraps. A runner from the metals, communications and electric companies, upon noticing this thereupon recommended to the Microwave Appliances Plant to send this material to a factory run by household dependents belonging to the plant for the making of sunlamp ballast resistors. Apart from that, they have also organized a means of regulating the surplus and shortage of raw materials between factories, mines and enterprises, and in slightly more than a year, they have organized the mutual regulating of steel, lead, copper, tin, zinc, stainless steel plates, cast iron and iron sheet totalling more than 300 tons between the factories, mines and enterprises to give effective support to industrial production.

(3) Helping industrial production departments solve difficulties caused by insufficient equipment and technical strength.

The workers of the metals, communications and electric companies, on the basis of criticizing such revisionist black merchandise as the "foreign slavish compradore philosophy" and "the mentality of trailing along at snail's pace"

have actively helped the factories with the training of technical personnel, supplied technical information to them and regulated or purchased equipment on their behalf. Since 1970, they have by means of their purchasing agents stationed outside formed ties with places and units concerned to organize the sending of more people by units to counterpart factories on the outside for visit and study and have kept raising their technical level.

(4) Helping industrial production departments to make reasonable arrangements for production.

In the course of supporting local industrial development and production, the metals, communications and electric companies in Tsinghai Province have also paid attention to unifying planning with due consideration for all concerned and over-all arrangement, and by maintaining subordinating partial interests to over-all interests, actively helped the factories and enterprises arrange production well. Regarding some of the products not in demand by fraternal provinces and regions and where needs of the province could be satisfied by the production of one factory alone, they would suggest not building another factory in the province so as to prevent them from competing with eadh other for material. Regarding products that have markets in the whole country such as glue, although the province has long been self-sufficient, still in consideration of the demands from other provinces and regions, they proposed that industrial departments should tap this potential, and increase production so that they would not only guarantee supplies to fill the need inside the province, but also overfulfill the target of shipping goods out.

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Industrial and Commercial Cooperation To Raise Standard of Self-Sufficiency in Local Commercial Products

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 2, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Foochow, February 1, 1972) Commercial departments in Amoy municipality have adopted many methods for actively supporting local industries to stimulate the vigorous development of local industries and raised the standard of self-sufficiency in local commercial products in the whole municipality.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of commercial workers in Amoy have conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's great policy "To develop the economy and insure supplies," criticized deeply such counter-revolutionary revisionist black merchandise as "Production should be determined by circulation" and "Putting profits in command" spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers, and profoundly realized that, with production being the basis, without production there could be no circulation. Separated from production, commerce would be like water without a source and a tree without roots. Accordingly, should production be determined by circulation or should circulation determine production is an important question in the struggle between the two lines on the commercial front.

By means of study and criticism and repudiation, the broad masses of workers are able to see more clearly that only by stimulating production development could market supply be guaranteed, and this has raised their awareness of supporting local industrial development and production.

The Party committee of the municipal commercial bureau has listed giving support to local industrial development on its agenda of important matters for investigation and study and periodic examination. The leading comrade in charge of finance and trade work in the municipal Party committee has personally led the cadres of various finance and trade departments in going deep into the factories and enterprises as well as basic commercial units for investigation and study, and studied together with the workers measures for carrying out industrial and commercial cooperation well and giving support to local industrial development and production.

Regarding products required by the market whose raw materials could be obtained locally, the commercial departments in Amoy have helped the factories and enterprises with making arrangements for their production. This city has a total of seven small pharmaceuticals manufacturing factories, which in the past produced no raw material, but had to import them from outside areas for processing into pharmaceuticals. In 1971, the commercial departments helped these factories to make use of local resources and actively developed the production of raw materials for pharmaceuticals, of which some of the finished products apart from satisfying the need of the local market could also be sent to give support to other districts in the province. In the past, the aluminum used for eyelets and buckles of rubber and plastic shoes in Amoy had to be sent outside for processing, and the transportation

to and fro not only increased their cost but also frequently affected production. Last year, at the suggestion of the commercial departments, arrangements were made in the city for the processing to be done locally, and now they have become completely self-sufficient.

In giving support to local industrial development and production, the commercial departments in Amoy have made full use of their distinctive features of extensive connections and greater comprehension of conditions in commercial work to serve voluntarily as good advisors to the factories and enterprises. Commercial workers making commodities purchases and placing orders outside are always paying attention to collecting samples of advanced products from the outside, and supplying technical information. They have also organized technical exchange with factories concerned, and are prepared at all times to reflect the views of the consumers and help the factories to keep on increasing product variety, improving quality and lowering production cost.

The production of cloth-made shoes in Amoy had for many years followed the method of hand-stitching. The output was low, the style out of date and the variety was limited. However, the cloth-made shoes by the mold pressing method produced by other provinces offer a wider variety of choice, wear longer and are highly regarded by the consumers. The commercial departments, while reflecting the views of the masses to the factories, had at the same time brought samplies from the outside and supplied the information obtained to the factories which enabled cloth-made shoes by mold pressing to be quickly thrown into production to satisfy the needs of the market.

Last year, the commercial departments in Amoy held a commodities fair, put on display more than 2,600 samples from both the municipality itself and from the outside, as well as odds and ends of materials and waste materials which could be used for multiple purposes in the municipality, and organized the workers of factories and revolutionary masses to attend, which played a very useful role in stimulating local industrial development. Many of the factories and neighborhood enterprises, after attending the exhibition, voluntarily entered into contracts with the commercial departments for the trial manufacture and production of new products. Within a year, more than 660 kinds of new products have been developed in the whole municipality, among which the production of minor commercial goods by the neighborhood enterprises increased by more than 100 kinds.

In order to give support to local industrial development and production, the commercial departments in Amoy are thinking the same thoughts as the factories, sharing their worries, and using every means to help them solve their difficulties. In the past, citric acid, an indispensable item in food processing and the pharmaceutical industry, had to be imported from abroad. Last year, the workers of the Amoy Sugar Mill, carrying out multiple-purpose utilization in a big way, were determined to manufacture citric acid from waste honey. In the process of trial manufacture, they happened to be in urgent need of stainless steel plates. When the commercial departments learned about it, based on the experience on the outside, they recommended the use of plastic sheets instead. With the agreement of the mill, the commercial

departments again sent people outside to bring back the plastic sheets and insured the smooth completion of the trial manufacture work. However, the cost of the citric acid just trial produced was very high, so the commercial departments once again helped the mill with setting up an economic auditing system, continued to make improvements in the craft, the manual labor and the management, and enabled the cost of production to be greatly lowered. At present, the production of citric acid by the Amoy Sugar Mill, aside from satisfying the needs of the province can still be supplied to other places.

A grain and oil processing plant, emulating the advanced oil pressing experience in outside areas urgently needed a kind of "soya bean solvent oil." The commercial departments had never dealt in this kind of oil before, but they regarded the need of production as their "own affair," and after making many contacts, they finally brought in this kind of oil from the northeast to insure the production needs of the grain and oil processing plant.

* * *

WORKER HERO

"Iron Man" Wang Chin-hsi--Vanguard Fighter of Chinese Working Class

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1972)

(editor's note: wang chin-hsi, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, deputy to the national people's congress, a model worker and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the taching oilfield, was a vanguard fighter of the chinese working class. known as the "iron man", he embodied the heroism of the workers at this china's big modern oilfield. he had profound love for the great leader chairman mao, studied chairman mao's works hard and made outstanding contributions to china's petroleum industry. he feared neither hardship nor death and valiantly defended and implemented chairman mao's revolutionary line in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. he died of illness on november 15, 1970 at the age of 47. the spirit of "iron man" is inspiring the chinese people to press ahead. a number of articles about his heroic life are to be released in installments.)

part one on wang chin-hsi:

iron man who fears neither hardship nor death

when china suffered from serious natural disasters (1959 - 1961), imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries struck up an anti-china chorus. u.s. imperialism intensified its economic blockade of china and the soviet revisionist renegade clique perfidiously tore up agreements, withdrew experts and try to strangle us on the question of oil supply. in these trying days, china discovered a big oilfield in the spring of 1960. the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee wisely decided that a large amount of manpower and funds be concentrated on opening the taching oilfield. from far away yuman oilfield, wang chin-hsi led the 1205 drilling team to tacning in march of that year.

it was bitterly cold. great difficulties arose as tens of thousands of workers converged on this vast wilderness: there were no motor roads and vehicles and housing were in short supply; great amounts of food supply had to be brought from outside.

in order to overcome difficulties to win victory, the oilfield party committee called on the workers to study chairman mao's "on practice" and "on contradiction". they studied in their temporary huts every evening and held animated discussions. beside camp-fires the 1205 team discussed over several evenings what was the main contradiction at that time and how to look at the difficulties. chairman mao's teachings steeled their will. workers said that the greatest difficulty was china's shortage of petroleum and that this was the main contradiction. imperialism and modern revisionism would take advantage of this difficulty to bully china. they expressed their iron determination to defy difficulties of any kind to open the oilfield quickly and well.

wang chin-hsi was greatly inspired by their militant resolve. he said: "we workers must have this revolutionary determination. we sweat now to build our country into a stronger one. it doesn't matter if we face a bit of hardship here so long as our country gets petroleum."

wang chin-hsi and the heroic taching oil workers started their battle.

drilling machines had not yet arrived. they sent people to the railway station to wait for the machines. wang chin-hsi could not eat well and sleep well. he went to investigate the geological strata of the area. a 60-ton drilling machine arrived later but they had no cranes to unload it. the workers were worried. wang chin-hsi said: "we don't have cranes but we have men. hasn't chairman mao said that people are the most precious of all things in the world? we'll be able to get it down."

under their team leader, young workers strove from morning till dark to unload the machine with iron bars and ropes and hauled it to the well site. it took them three days and nights to put up the 40-metre high oil derrick.

but water pipes had not been installed. they could not drill without water. many workers said: "let's bring water here by basins." some disagreed, arguing that never in any country had drills been supplied with water carried by basins. wang chin-hsi declared: "right here in our country we'll do it."

with the help of nearby poor and lower-middle peasants, the workers brought dozens of tons of water to the drilling machine in basins.

inspired by the oil workers' soaring enthusiasm, wang chin-hsi felt that he was not only drilling into the depths of the earth but also, with weapon in hand, declaring war on the whole old world of imperialism, revisionism and reaction.

after five days and nights of intense effort, the first taching oil well was completed and oil gushed. gazing at the column of oil, wang chin-hsi and the other workers were beside themselves with joy. at the drilling site, they shouted again and again: "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

this was an oil well drilled by a method not common in the world. this well shows the high aspirations of the proletariat of the east and the immense power of mao tsetung thought. it declared to the world that every kind of miracle can be performed by the chinese working class armed with mao tsetung thought.

but the work did not go smoothly. the iron man had an accident after the first oil well was completed.

as he was directing the workers dismantling the derrick one day so it could be moved to a new work site, a drill pipe weighing several hundred catties (two catties equal to a kilogramme) suddenly fell and struck his leg. wang chin-hsi lost consciousness. when he came to he saw that work had stopped while several workers were giving him emergency treatment. he said impatiently: "i'm not made of clay. can i fall to pieces as soon as something hits me?" thereupon he pulled himself to his feet and went on directing the work. blood dripped from his trousers, socks and shoes. ...

he was sent to a nearby hospital at the insistence of the leadership and workers. but, in the heat of battle for oil, he felt uneasy staying there. late one night, wang chin-hsi left the hospital for the drilling team. wang chin-hsi appeared on crutches, with a bandaged leg all smeared with mud. his comrades hurriedly made up a bed for him. but in an instant he left on his crutches for the work site.

in the course of drilling the second oil well, although wang chin-hsi's leg wound had not yet healed, he walked on his crutches to and fro at the drilling site to direct the work. during a drilling operation, in a deafening roar a heavy piece of equipment on the drilling rig suddenly flew off. this was caused by a jet of gas escaping from the well, a sign of a blow-out.

a blow-out means that water, crude oil and natural gas buried deep in the stratum suddenly spurt out with mud and sand because of the high pressure. if this was not averted promptly, the well would collapse and people would be killed. even the high derrick would be engulfed. wang chin-hsi forgot all about his wound and rushed forward. a mixture of barite powder and mud must be made to seal the opening. but there was not enough barite on hand. he decided to use cement instead. as there was no mixer at the moment, he threw away his crutches, jumped into the mud pool and did the mixing with his hands and feet. several other young workers followed suit. a dangerous blow-out was averted after three hours of hard effort. the oil well and drilling rig were saved. but wang chin-hsi's hands and body were blistered by the strongly alkaline mixture of cement and mud. when his comrades helped him get out of the mud pool his legs could no longer support him and he fell prostrate on a drill pipe. beads of sweat rolled from his face.

in those tense days of battle he worked hard at the drilling site round the clock. when hungry, he ate mouthfuls of frozen maize rolls and when sleepy, he took a nap on rows of pipes with a sheepskin as blanket and a drilling bit as his pillow. when it rained he put on a raincoat and kept working. he regarded hardship as a glory and joy. he devoted himself to a great goal without any thought of self.

the peasants in the vicinity of the drilling site saw all this day and night. they were moved by wang chin-hsi's revolutionary determination and drive. they told the workers their praise: "your team leader wang is indeed an iron man exclamation" this glorious title "iron man" spread far and wide. "learn from the iron man exclamation" and "carry forward the spirit of the iron man", such slogans resounded throughout the taching oilfield.

wang chin-hsi constantly improved his skill, showing a boundless sense of responsibility in his work. he often said: "we should be full of vigour in our work. but that is not enough. we must maintain a scientific attitude, namely, pay close attention to quality." he always encouarged the workers to sum up the

experience in digging every well. the team dug a well which was a little below standard. wang chin-hsi decided that the team discard it and do it all over again. so that this would be a lesson to all the team members, wang chin-hsi led them in inspecting the abandoned well every year. as for the wells the team dug which were up to standard, wang chin-hsi went back to have a look at them periodically and ask the opinions of the workers. as a result, the quality of the oil wells was improved constantly.

in 1963, the oilfield leadership called on the workers to dig wells of high quality. the wells must not have a deviation of more than three degrees from the true vertical while previously a tolerance up to five degrees was allowed. this was a high standard at that time. "how will you prepare for this?" a leading comrade asked wang chin-hsi. he replied: "by relying on the party and the masses and acting in line with chairman mao's teachings."

when he was back at the team's quarters, he joined veteran workers and technicians in studying chairman mao's work "on practice". he said: "since we are to dig vertical wells, we must first make strict demands on ourselves, that is to say, act on chairman mao's "on practice" with a high sense of political responsibility." while investigating the geological formations, they improved drilling equipment and bits and summed up their experience. through "practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge", they finally succeeded, using an old drilling rig from the 1940's. the deviation was just over two degrees. later on they could dig wells with a deviation of only 0.5 degrees. this created valuable experience.

iron man wang and other heroic workers at taching won brilliant victories by relying on invincible mao tsetung thought. taching began to supply the state with crude oil on june 1, 1960. the area covered by the oilfield and the oil reserves were ascertained in one year and three months. in three years, they built taching into a big modern oilfield at full speed and of a high level, making tremendous contributions to china's oil industry. china became basically self-sufficient in oil in 1963 and the period when the chinese people depended on other countries for oil is gone forever.

chairman mao in 1964 issued the great call "in industry, learn from taching". as a representative of the taching workers, wang chin-hsi had the honour to attend the third national people's congress of the people's republic of china held that year. his long-cherished wish to see our great leader chairman mao came true. standing before him, wang chin-hsi, an ordinary oil worker, could hardly contain joy. he cheered time and again: "long live chairman mao exclamation" and "a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

he knew well that it is chairman mao who had emancipated him and made him become a master of the state, taught him how to make revolution, and gave him the task of digging more wells and producing more oil to build the great socialist motherland. all this filled him with happiness. on the other hand, he knew that his responsibilities were heavy. he understood that there was still much for him to do, and what he had done were still far from chairman mao's expectations. he said to others: "i'm a common worker. i did nothing but dug some wells for our state. the achievements and honour are all due to the party and people. what i should bear in mind is only where i lag behind."

PLA AND FARMING

Chinese People's Liberation Army Makes New Progress in Farming

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1972)

commanders and fighters of various units of the chinese people's liberation army, carrying out chairman mao's proletarian line on army building, made new progress in revolutionization and in farming last year. this was in addition to fulfilling their tasks in national defence and in supporting industry, agriculture and the broad masses of the left and in exercising military control and political and military training.

total grain output of the army was 10 per cent over the good harvest year of 1970. the number of pigs in stock rose by more than 10 per cent over 1970, the highest year in history. many units have become self-sufficient in meat and vegetables.

in carrying out education in ideology and political line, various p.l.a. units continued their study of chairman mao's brilliant "may 7 directive" in connection with practice. this heightened their consciousness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and continuing the revolution, and ensured good ideological and material results.

the men of paikochuang farm of a peking unit had a good harvest last year despite difficulties. single rice yield on 867 hectares averaged 7.65 tons per hectare. the fuyu farm of a shenyang unit was hit by serious drought. with heroism, commanders and fighters braved the biting cold of 20 degrees below zero centigrade to carry ice to irrigate the fields. the wheat yield per hectare averaged 30 per cent over the good harvest year of 1970. a frontier guard unit stationed in sinkiang opened about 1.3 hectares of land on cold highland 4,500 metres above sea level by removing ice and snow and adding soil. they planted vegetables and barley and got a good harvest. a unit stationed on an island in pohai bay created 4.7 hectares of land scattered in more than 1,000 plots on the hillslopes and along the beach. they became self-sufficient in vegetables last year. the people's armed forces' department of ningkang county in kiangsi province engaged in agricultural and rural side-line production and opened land near where the red army was once stationed and had a good harvest. the local people praised them, saying: "you are really like the red armymen of the early revolutionary period."

commanders and fighters of various army units have modestly studied local production experience. the shenyang units last year ran 600 classes on the experience of tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, and sent cadres and fighters to production brigades which have achieved outstanding success in emulating tachai. this helped the shenyang units reap high yields of wheat and soya surpassing the targets set in the national programme for agricultural development over an area many times that for the previous year.

a farm run by a wuhan p.l.a. unit last year invited poor and lower-middle peasants to give the commanders and fighters an account of their miserable life before liberation and contrast it with the present. the peasants also told them of the struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two roads in the countryside and their experience in production. this helped raise their political consciousness and farming skill. the farm reaped a good harvest last year.

many of the p.l.a. units helped the local people develop agricultural production. the commanders and fighters of a p.l.a. unit in tibet learned from the tibetan people their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle in building up this autonomous region. the p.l.a. men built water control projects and small hydro-electric power stations to irrigate more land and provide themselves and the local people with electricity. the tibetan people said with joy: "the people's liberation army bring us light exclamation" a frontier guard unit stationed in the hsimeng mountain area in southwest china helped the local production teams survey water resources and build canals while opening up wasteland. this ended the water shortage in these teams. the poor and lower-middle peasants of wa nationality expressed appreciation in these words: "you are really the troops of the wa people exclamation"

while carrying out education in political line, the whole army is now summing up experience and continuing to deepen the mass movement to learn from the people of the whole country. they are determined to carry forward their glorious revolutionary tradition and win still greater victories this year.

GOOD HARVESTS

Central China Hsien Gets All-Round Good Harvests by Learning from Tachai

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Feb. 2, 1972)

hsishui
county in the central china province of hupen has had successive good grain harvests in the past few years and good results in agriculture, forestry, stock-raising, side-occupations and fisheries. it is an advanced county in learning from tachai, national pace-setter in socialist agriculture.

this success is due to the efforts of the commune members and cadres to deepen the mass movement to learn from the tachai production brigade and implement the policy "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development".

average grain yield per hectare since 1965 has topped the 6-ton target set in the national programme for agricultural development. grain yield rose to 9.37 tons per hectare in 1971. total grain output was 2.3 times that in 1949, the year of liberation, and that of ginned cotton and fish was 4.3 and three times, respectively. fish output averaged 1.08 tons per hectare for freshwater fisheries, making the county a national advanced unit. the number of pigs was seven times the 1949 figure. a big increase was also registered

in oil-bearing crops, tobacco, bast fibre crops, silkworm cocoons, tea leaves and medicinal herbs.

located at the southern foot of taplen mountains, hsishui county is a densely populated rolling area with rice as its main crop. under the reactionary rule of the kuomintang before liberation, the rolling hills and highland were subjected to drought nine years out of ten and low-lying land near the rivers was waterlogged because of the lack of water conservancy projects. as a result, per hectare grain yield was less than 3 tons and the people were poverty-stricken.

after liberation, the labouring people became masters of their destiny and were determined to raise production. they made vigorous efforts in building water conservancy projects with state help on the basis of collectivization. prior to 1957, the county's more than 40,000 small ponds were enlarged and some small and medium sized reservoirs were built, thus increasing the ability to combat floods and drought. after rural people's communes were set up in 1958, the people of the whole county, guided by the party's general line for building socialism, concentrated on building water conservancy projects for six years running. they constructed the pailienho reservoir with a total storage capacity of 800 million cubic metres of water and 41 small and medium reservoirs. they drove 500 tunnels through mountains, dug two trunk canals totalling 200 kilometres on both sides of the pailienho reservoir and more than 800 ditches totalling 2,000 kilometres. they also built more than 3,000 water control projects including siphons and pumping stations. the county now has an irrigation system of the pailienho reservoir and dozens of small and medium reservoirs and more than 30,000 ponds all linked up. the total storage capacity of the projects increased from less than 90 million cubic metres to 1,200 million cubic metres. more than 80 per cent of the farmland is provided with gravitational irrigation.

the great leader chairman mao issued the great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai" in 1964. in response, the people of hsishui county emulated the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle shown by the tachai people. since the great proletarian cultural revolution, they have made further efforts to tame the rivers and transform barren mountains and lakes. by the end of 1971, the county had added some 3,000 hectares of farmland, reclaimed about 30,000 hectares of waste land and built 33 irrigation and drainage pumping stations. the farmland giving high stable yields irrespective of drought and waterlogging was enlarged from 4,666 hectares in the period of agricultural cooperation to 30,000 hectares, accounting for 83 per cent of all the paddy fields.

tuanpo district is a remote mountainous area with nine people's communes. farmland averaged less than one fifteenth of a hectare per capita. in the cultural revolution, the district launched a movement to learn from tachai and made big efforts to tame the rivers, transform the wasteland and mountains.

a survey team composed of leading cadres, commune members and technicians spent two months in surveying the 216 mountains and hills, 12 streams and ten lakes in the district and mapped out a plan which laid emphasis on the construction of small water control projects. since 1970, people in the district have built 38 small

and medium sized reservoirs, dug or expanded 180 ponds and constructed other projects, providing gravitational irrigation for 80 per cent of the farmland.

the district's average grain yield per hectare reached 8.2 tons in 1970. despite a searing drought, it rose to 9.5 tons in 1971, with total output 3,500 tons higher than the 1970 figure. rural side-line occupations also expanded.

with the deepening of the mass movement to learn from tachai, the commune members and cadres showed increasing enthusiasm for tilling the land for the revolution and scientifically. they improved farming methods by changing over to double or triple cropping. this raised grain yield per hectare. now 90 per cent of the paddy fields are sown to double cropping rice.

there are five production brigades in the chuwa people's commune. in the past few years, the peasants succeeded in growing three crops a year. wheat, early rice and late rice were sown in rotation in a year on 420 hectares of paddy fields. and per hectare yield of the three crops averaged 14.48 tons in 1971. in the same year the whole county expanded its triple cropping acreage by 9,333 hectares and got good harvests on large tracts of land.

in line with the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", hsishui county has drawn up an over-all plan for developing its agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and other side-line occupations on the basis of the state plan and local conditions. the county is expanding its forests on mountains, raising fish and cultivating lotus in the lakes, and growing cotton on the plains and tobacco, tea, mulberry, and ramie in the rolling areas. the county now has 100,000 timber forests and trees of economic value and 3,300 hectares of tea gardens.

in the mass movement to learn from tachai, one third of the production brigades in the county have become advanced units which achieve success not only in agriculture but also in forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and other side-line occupations.

the shihyueh production brigade of the wangcheng people's commune is an outstanding example. the area farmed by the brigade is densely populated and yields used to be low. large-scale water control projects carried out self-reliantly by the brigade have provided all 120 hectares of paddy fields with gravitational irrigation. ninety per cent of the farmland now gives high staple yields irrespective of waterlogging or drought. apart from ten farming production teams, the brigade has special groups engaged in forestry, animal husbandry, fishing, vegetable growing and housing construction and a number of workshops, including oil pressing mills and brick and tile kilns. the brigade has in the main mechanized ploughing, irrigation and drainage, farm produce processing and long distance transport. its grain yield has remained high and stable for 16 years running since 1956 and reached 15 tons per hectare last year while ginned cotton yield averaged 0.9 tons per hectare. the brigade every year sells the state 500 tons of surplus grain in addition to large quantities of cotton, oil and fat, pigs, fish and other farm and sideline produce.

Inner Mongolian People's Commune Reaps Good Harvest by Controlling Soil Salinity

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Feb. 2, 1972)

the low-yield saline soil of an inner-mongolian people's commune in the lower-reaches of the yellow river bend has been transformed and now gives high grain output.

over 65 per cent of the arable land of the shulintzu commune in the urad front banner, 3,730 hectares in all, has been improved and grain yield last year was double the 1964 total. public accumulation funds and commune members' income showed marked increases. the commune bought over 100 farm machines.

the commune members and revolutionary cadres began to work with a will to improve farmland as soon as the commune was set up. but interference by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line dragged the work on over the years. the change began in 1964 when chairman mao issued the call "in agriculture, learn from tachai." led by shih tsung-pin, the commune party committee secretary, and other leading cadres at various levels, the poor and lower-middle peasants made a thorough investigation and study of the soil and decided to start by building a dyke to check floods caused by the wuliangsu lake. this would deal with the principal cause, the rise of the water-table, that made the land saline. they built a 30-kilometre dyke along the lake in a swamp one winter and the following spring. then they began capital construction on the 666 hectares close to the dyke. three years of hard work resulted in over 180 ditches of various sizes and more than 4,600 weirs, to irrigate and drain water when necessary. grain yield increased steadily.

the production brigades then startd a drive to build water conservancy projects and level the land. every winter and spring, the members turned out in the cold to deep-plough. this made it possible to irrigate and drain 80 per cent of the arable land of the commune, and the saline acreage fell from 60 per cent to 20 per cent.

in the course of the struggle, the leading cadres at all levels in the commune did a good job of investigations and study and were in the van of the work. the commune members called the party committee secretary shih tsung-pin "a good leader in learning from tachai". while the dyke was being built, he worked in the water for fifty days side by side with the commune members. each irrigation season, he would work with the commune members, eating and sleeping beside the ditches, and did a down-to-earth job in popularizing advanced irrigation experience.

the commune members and cadres are tenaciously continuing their struggle against soil salinity. the commune used to depend on the state for grain supplies. now it is able to sell to the state 280 kilogrammes of marketable grain each year per capita.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrades Li Hsien-nien, Sun Hsiao-feng and Chung Yu-yi Meet Albanian Petroleum Industry Study Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1972)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, sun hsiao-feng, vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries, and chung yu-yi, a leading member of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with all members of an albanian petroleum industry study group led by peiter leka, deputy director-general of the albanian petroleum bureau.

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo was present.

also present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned including chang yun-chih, kan ning, wang ming-hsiu, shan yung-fu, li ching-yuan, tao miao-fa and chiang hsiao-hung.

the 18-member study group arrived in china on november 24, 1971. in the past two months and more, the group visited the taching and other oilfields, and a petroleum machinery plant in shanghai. the albanian comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed by the people wherever they went.

CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Issues 32nd Message to Khmer Nation

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1972)

following is the full text of the 32nd message to the khmer nation issued here yesterday by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia:

dear compatriots,

in this 32nd message to our nation, allow me to talk to you about the new deed of national betrayal by the phnompenh "republic" signed in bangkok (thailand) on january 19, 1972.

concerning this, i ask the ultra-right buddhist monks, intellectuals, youth, militarymen and functionaries, who call themselves "patriots", to pay full attention to the following news dispatched by a.f.p. from phnompenh. on january 24, 1972: "thai troops have crossed the frontier with cambodia..., a well-informed source said here today.... border crossings have been legal since jan. 19, when the

two countries signed a frontier agreement permitting troops to pursue 'enemy units' into the other country. the same source said that thai troops were stationed just across the border in cambodian territory around the preah vihear temple. the cambodian (lonnolite) government is finding the ... northern borders difficult to keep under control."

on january 24, 1972, afp also reported to the whole world the following dispatch of r.p. paringaux, its correspondent in phnompenh, "a well-informed source said on monday in phnompenh that thai units have crossed the khmer-thai frontier in several places, the provinces north of preah vihear and oddor meanchey.... these incursions are legal since the signing of a frontier agreement between the two countries on january 19 in bangkok.... the same well-informed source declared that thai troops are occupying the outskirts of the famous preah vihear temple on khmer territory.... the khmer government (of lon nol) has difficulties in controlling these regions... (which) rather well armed and organized red khmer bands travelled. circles close to the khmer government (of lon nol) are generally satisfied (sic) with the agreement concluded between the two countries. they are not displeased (sic) that thai troops 'mop up' these regions too far away for the khmer army (of lon nol) to think of launching an operation of a certain scale there".

therefore, since january 19, 1972, the tragic day when the "dog" koun wick of the phnompenh "republic" signed the "frontier cooperation" agreement with the bangkok government, the occupation of our sacred mountain of preah vihear and a large part of our land in the north by thai troops have, as a.f.p. has pointed out, become "legal" exclamation this means that the "republic" of lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh officially allows thailand to seize in "full legality" whatever part of our national territory if it is close to the khmer-thai frontier exclamation if such an act of high treason occurred in other countries, those in service of the traitorous regime would have had it overthrown. i hope that the youth, intellectuals, functionaries and above all the militarymen who are serving the lonnolite regime of high treason, will one day have the courage to do away with this regime which has already sold out so much of our poor kampuchea first to the americans (nixon), then to the saigonese (nguyen van thieu) and finally to the thais (government of bangkok).

an a.f.p. dispatch from phnompenh on january 24, 1972, reveals to the world that the lonnolite traitors are glad to hand over a large part of our provinces of preah vihear and oddor meanchey to the thais rather than let patriotic and resistant khmers -- heroic members of the n.u.f.c. -- liberate these national territories, sacred soil of our motherland. a.f.p. did say "red khmers" and not "vietcong-northvietnamese", contrary to the deceitful propaganda of the traitorous "government" which alleges that "red vietnamese" are involved.

certain lonnolites have tried to conceal the new high treason of their "government" by "stressing" that, according to the "frontier cooperation" agreement signed with saigon and bangkok, the lon nol troops also have the right to enter south vietnamese or thai territory. but this clause constitutes a veritable "cat's-paw transaction", for it is known to everybody that the dirty "republic" of lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh only maintains its existence -- and with great difficulties -- thanks to

the military protection by the u.s. imperialists and their saigon and bangkok satellites; consequently, there is and will be no possibility for the lon nol troops setting foot on any part of the south vietnamese or thai territory, except when, as it had happened at the time of the rout in krek which i talked about in my previous message, the lonnolite soldiers and officers had to flee before the victorious cambodian people's national liberation armed forces and were compelled to seek temporary refuge and protection with their saigon and bangkok sub-masters. in such a case, one could not talk about "equal" advantage. the advantage gained by the saigon and bangkok governments is to actually occupy and annex our cities (first of all neak luong near phnompenh), sacred temples (such as preah vihear), villages, coastal islands and even our continental shelf probably containing petroleum. the only advantage offered by "saigon" and "bangkok" to the "republic" of lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh is the temporary reception on south vietnamese and thai territory of "republican" khmer officers and soldiers fleeing desperately before the heroic and irresistible people's national liberation armed forces exclamation in short, the very serious fact is that cambodia loses a large part of its territorial integrity to south viet nam and thailand and gains nothing in return, except u.s. dollars which are going to swell the pockets and bank accounts of the traitors exclamation

these traitors are despised to the utmost degree by the thais; therefore, on january 19, 1972, another day of shame in our national history, the bangkok government sent a simple thai under-secretary of state to sign the "agreement" with koun wick, the "khmer minister". an a.f.p. dispatch from bangkok on january 19, 1972 bears witness to this matter: "the agreements were signed by mr. koun wick, cambodian minister of foreign affairs and mr. charoonpan issatrankura, thai under-secretary of state of foreign affairs." so, contrary to the rules of international diplomatic protocol, a "minister" of the "khmer republic" is equal only to a small "under-secretary of state" of the thai kingdom exclamation what a great difference from the prestige of cambodia before the advent of the "national salvation government" of lon nol and before the putsch of his junta exclamation just think, the "military tribunal" of these "scabby dogs" of u.s. imperialism (to use the name given to them by our people) had "condemned to death" sihanouk for daring not to give in to the bangkok and saigon expansionists exclamation

as to the khmer continental shelf, so important for the future of our nation and its development, john parcell of reuter had in a dispatch from phnompenh on january 21 told the world that the lon nol "government" is ready to accept, through a treaty, a "compromise" with the saigon and bangkok regimes, that is to say, in the clearest terms, to agree to undersell officially several thousand square kilometers of our continental shelf to the two neighbors. the reuter dispatch said in fact: "most of the shelf is the subject of disputes with neighbouring thailand and south viet nam. the sources said ... they expected agreement on the shelf would be reached ... but warned that such an agreement would involve compromise on the part of the cambodian government."

a compromise is usually bilateral or multilateral. the "compromise" means the "sharing of the advantages and disadvantages between the sides concerned". now reuter writes here "the compromise on the part of the lon nol government", which simply means that only the

"government" of phnompenh should yield a part of the khmer continental shelf to the neighbouring countries, while the latter have need not give anything to cambodia exclamation

well, what lon nol, the so-called "idol of the khmer youth and intellectuals" and his "republic" gives unceasingly to our poor motherland: giving up not only her peace, independence and honour, but also her territorial integrity. this is an extremely grave matter for the future of our race and nation.

after the liberation, our country will see her disputes with thailand aggravated by the acts of high treason of the lon nol "government" and the signatures that this "government" of traitors has unceasingly affixed on unequal agreements and treaties. as far as viet nam is concerned, it is fortunate that after the ineluctable victory of the n.u.f.c. (in complete unity with the brother peoples of viet nam and laos,) over u.s. imperialism, our relations with viet nam completely liberated will be based on the joint resolutions of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples signed by myself and their excellencies pham van dong and nguyen huu tho, and that, consequently, the frontiers of cambodia before the coup d'etat of march 18, 1970, will be scrupulously respected by our neighbours and vietnamese brothers.

this victory is ineluctable, i have said. it is so true that senator mike mansfield, the most honest american high personage, recently confirmed it here and there, as proved by the following cable of reuter from washington dated january 23. it said: "senator mike mansfield ... said ..., 'prince sihanouk represents the cambodian people; he has always represented them and will represent them forever'.... he also affirmed that in laos as in cambodia the united states and its allies have lost the war 'and have lost it very clearly'. he declared that he will oppose the aid programme of president nixon to these two countries this year."

i ask the monks, intellectuals, youth, functionaries and especially the militarymen still serving the most cursed regime of the super-traitors lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh-cheng heng to think over seriously this unequivocal condemnation of their dirty "republic" by the most respected and admired american in the world for his intellectual honesty and ardent love for justice, freedom, peace, who cannot help having very deep contempt and disgust for the present phnompenh regime, which has sold out, for 431 million dollars a year, its motherland and national honour to the u.s.a. and its thai and saigon satellites.

i hope that these lonnolites will be ashamed of themselves and regain their sense in time by stopping their service for lon nol and his most despicable bogus "republic" and by helping with action the n.u.f.c., the r.g.n.u.c. and the p.n.l.a.f.c. to restore entirely and rapidly, in conformity with the ardent will of our people, cambodia's honour, independence, neutrality, territorial integrity, national unity, peace and the way to democracy and progress.

down with the clique of sellers of national territory exclamation

long live the n.u.f.c. struggling for the restoration of the total independence and territorial integrity of cambodia exclamation

norodom sihanouk

peking, february 1, 1972

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Meets Japanese Delegation of Friendly Trading Organizations

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1972)

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with members of the japanese delegation of friendly trading organizations teiji nagiwara, ichizo kimura, yasuo nomura, ikuo minagawa, rinji miyaishi, hiroshi yoshirzawa, kunihiro toge, shigero shirane, tomio wakahara, shinobu watari and nobuo kisni.

present on the occasion were leading members of the chinese council for the promotion of foreign trade and other organizations concerned liu hsi-wen, wang wen-lin, hsi yeh-sheng, tien li-chun, yang wei, wu shu-tung, chang feng and chou chi.

Wang Kuo-chuan and Chang Hsiang-shan Meet Japanese T.U. Activists Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, February 2, 1972)

wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and chang hsiang-shan, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with the japanese friendship delegation of trade union activists of mie prefecture with shigeyuki fukushima as leader, namaicni kawasaki as deputy leader and mzohiro nagano as secretary general.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of organizations concerned, including chang yu, chin su-cheng, tuan yun, wang tung-feng and tsai ching-kun.

MALAYSIA

23rd Anniversary of Malayan National Liberation Army Marked

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1972)

the "voice of malayan revolution" devoted its editorial yesterday to greeting the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the malayan national liberation army.

the editorial says, "the past year was a year of triumphant advance of the national liberation army, a year in which all comrades of our army have smashed many joint offensives of the malayan and thai reactionaries and won many victories by firmly implementing the correct line of the malayan communist party and closely relying on the masses of the people."

it says, "while defeating the enemy attacks, our army, with the vigorous support of the people of all nationalities, has overcome various difficulties and advanced to a broader area. it has opened new areas of operation in perak, kedah and kelantan, enlarged the base areas and guerrilla zones, and established broader and closer contacts with the people."

it says, "the victorious advance of our army has vigorously encouraged the people throughout the country and promoted the development of the malayan revolution. this is the result of the joint efforts of the revolutionary army and people of our country under the correct leadership of the central committee of the malayan communist party. we warmly acclaim this great victory of our people."

the editorial says, "we have won new victories. but there are still many difficulties on our road of advance. it is necessary for our people to make unremitting efforts so as to completely overthrow the colonial rule of imperialism and its puppets and accomplish the new democratic revolution. therefore, we must conscientiously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, give full play to the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor sacrifice, fight courageously, eliminate enemy effectives, develop and strengthen the national liberation army and militia organizations, constantly expand the base areas and guerrilla zones so as to seize bigger victories."

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Photo Exhibition on China's Economic and Cultural Achievements Opens in Moroccan Capital

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1972)

a photo exhibition on china's economic and cultural achievements opened in the moroccan capital yesterday, according to a report from rabat.

the exhibition was jointly sponsored by the chinese embassy in rabat and the moroccan ministry of higher, secondary and technical education and of professional training.

among the over two hundred guests at the opening ceremony were moroccan government officials, friendly figures of various circles and diplomatic envoys from a number of countries in rabat.

a cordial and friendly atmosphere prevailed at the ceremony. many friends congratulated the chinese people on their achievements scored in different fields under the wise leadership of chairman mao and by adhering to the principle of self-reliance.

chinese films were shown at the opening ceremony.

the exhibition will last 12 days and close on february 12.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Military Attache of Korean Embassy in China Gives Press Conference on 24th Anniversary of Founding of Korean People's Army

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1972)

sr. col. jang rae hyen, military attache of the embassy of the democratic people's repuolic of korea in china, gave a press conference today in the embassy for chinese newsmen and newsmen from other countries to mark the 24th anniversary of the founding of the korean people's army.

sr. col. jang rae hyen gave an account of how the korean people's army has frustrated at every step the aggressive manoeuvres of u.s. imperialism and its south korean puppets and safeguarded the gains of the korean revolution and the creative labour of the korean people, making positive contributions to the korean people's struggle for early national reunification.

thanks to the wise leadership of the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung, he said, the korean people's army is now prepared more firmly than ever before politically and ideologically and in military technique.

sr. col. jang rae hyen pointed out that korea has not yet been reunified due to the continuation of the u.s. imperialist aggressors' occupation of south korea and the country-selling, treacherous actions of the pak jung hi puppet clique. no matter what machinations they resort to, however, the u.s. imperialists and their stooges can never check the righteous struggle of the korean people for their country's reunification.

he said: the new proposals on national reunification that comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the entire korean people, set forth in his answer to the correspondents of the japanese paper "yomiuri shimbun" on january 10 this year are historic ones which will open up a new phase in the solution of the question of reunification, the supreme aspiration of the korean nation, under the present situation. the korean people and the people's army will do everything in their power for carrying out the south korean revolution and accelerating the realization of the cause of national reunification, the supreme national task.

he pointed out that the u.s. imperialists are actively drawing the japanese militarists into their machinations to provoke another war in korea in accordance with the notorious "new asia policy" and instigating the pak jung hi puppet clique of south korea to commit aggressive provocations incessantly against the northern half of the republic.

sr. col. jang rae hyen strongly condemned the u.s. imperialists for scheming to further expand their aggressive war in the whole of indo-china -- viet nam, laos and cambodia, continuing to occupy taiwan, the inalienable territory of the people's republic of china, harshly suppressing the national liberation movements of the asian, african and latin american countries and greatly disturbing peace everywhere in the world.

he declared that the u.s. imperialists will go to ruin in the end only if the asian peoples and all revolutionary peoples of the world firmly unite in dealing blows at them and dismembering them everywhere in the world.

the korean people and people's army, he stated, immeasurably hold dear the militant friendship and solidarity with the fraternal chinese people and all revolutionary peoples in the world.

he reiterated that the korean people and people's army will, as always, hold aloft the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist, anti-u.s. imperialist struggle, further strengthen the militant solidarity with the people of the battling countries and continue their determined struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, and for peace, democracy and national independence and for the victory of the great cause of socialism and communism.

present were yin tso-chen, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence; hsiao teh, deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry; and djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' assocation.

CHINA AND NORTH AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Comrades Chou En-lai, Keng Piao, Chi Peng-fei and Han Nien-lung Meet Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang and Charge d'Affaires A.I. Nguyen Tien

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1972)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and chi peng-fei and han nien-lung, minister and vice-minister of foreign affairs, met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking.

ambassador nguyen van quang and charge d'affaires ad interim nguyen tien told premier chou en-lai the solemn and just stand of their governments with regard to nixon's "eight-point proposal" of january 25, 1972. they exposed the deceptive essence of this proposal and expressed the militant determination of the vietnamese people in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

premier chou en-lai stated that the communist party of china, the chinese government and people resolutely support the "seven-point proposal" of july 1, 1971 of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and resolutely support the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory.

present on the occasion were tan phong, first secretary, and nguyen dinh bang, staff member, of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, and vo phat loc, third secretary, and nguyen the hau, attache, of the r.s.v.n. embassy in peking.

also present were leading members and staff members of departments concerned of the chinese foreign ministry lu wei-chao, liang feng and lien cheng-pao.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

President Bhutto and Premier Chou En-lai Sign Joint Communique

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1972)

zulfikar ali bhutto, president of the islamic republic of pakistan, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, signed a joint communique in peking today.

taking part in the signing ceremony on the pakistan side were members of the presidential party air marshal a. rahim khan, commander-in-chief of the pakistan air force; lieutenant general gul hassan, commander-in-chief of the pakistan army; rear admiral h.h. ahmed, acting commander-in-chief of the pakistan navy; mahmud ali, adviser to the president for political affairs; m.m. ahmed, adviser for foreign loans and consortium; aziz ahmed, secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs; sultan m. khan, foreign secretary; rafi raza, special assistant to the president; aftab ahmad khan, director-general of the ministry of foreign affairs; and others. k.m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china, and m.a. jafri, minister of the pakistan embassy in peking, also took part in the ceremony.

taking part in the signing ceremony on the chinese side were yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; li teh-sheng, director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; hsu hsiang-chien and nieh jung-chen, vice-chairmen of the military commission; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; wu teh, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence and commander of the navy of the chinese p.l.a.; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of the chinese p.l.a. general staff; tsao li-huai, deputy commander of the air force of the chinese p.l.a.; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; yeh cheng-chang, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry; and others.

Joint Communique

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1972)

joint communique

at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china, mr. zulfikar ali bhutto, president of the islamic republic of pakistan, accompanied by begum bhutto, members of the national assembly, other political leaders, and a high-level official delegation, paid a state visit to the people's republic of china from january 31 to february 2, 1972.

the president of pakistan and his party were accorded an enthusiastic reception and they were pleased to witness this demonstration of warmth of sentiments of the people of china for the people of pakistan.

the president of pakistan met the great leader of the chinese people, chairman mao tsetung, and the prime minister of the state council of the people's republic of china, mr. chou en-lai and conveyed to them sincere appreciation for the support given by china to pakistan and the admiration of the people of pakistan for the remarkable progress made by china under chairman mao's brilliant leadership.

the president had detailed exchange of views with prime minister chou en-lai on the indo-pakistan conflict and its aftermath, major international issues and the further consolidation of friendly relations and cooperation between china and pakistan. the discussions were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. they were fully satisfied with the results of the discussions.

i

the president and the prime minister strongly condemned the naked aggression committed by india against pakistan and the occupation of pakistan's territory by her in blatant defiance of international law, the united nations charter and the bandung principles. they called upon the international community to take serious note of the grave consequences that must ensue for the world order if a country imposes its will on another neighbouring country by the use of military force involving armed aggression.

ii

the president reiterated that future relations between the two parts of pakistan should be established through negotiations between the elected leaders of the people without foreign intervention or

influence and that indian forces must withdraw from east pakistan to enable such negotiations to take place in an atmosphere free from coercion or intimidation. he urged all states to refrain from taking any precipitate action that would not only frustrate the objective but would, in effect, legitimise indian aggression. the prime minister expressed his understanding of and respect for the above stand of pakistan.

iii

the president and the prime minister agreed that the countries in south asia as elsewhere should co-exist in peace and amity. they expressed their conviction that there can be no tranquillity in the indo-pakistan sub-continent unless india vacates territories under her military occupation in implementation of the resolutions of the u.n. general assembly and the security council dated 7th and 21st december, 1971 respectively. the united nations must ensure strict observance of the cease-fire and the withdrawal of forces to their respective territories and to positions which respect the cease-fire line in jammu and kashmir. they noted with gratification that the members of the third world in general and the islamic countries in particular are supporting the government and the people of pakistan in their struggle to preserve their national independence and territorial integrity against foreign aggression and interference in their internal affairs.

iv

the president and the prime minister expressed grave concern over the fate of pakistani prisoners of war and civilians in east pakistan who are in the hands of indian occupation forces. they called upon india to fulfil her obligations under the geneva conventions and repatriate these persons without further delay. the president expressed readiness to repatriate indian prisoners of war and other civil and military personnel from east pakistan now in west pakistan in order to assist in the rehabilitation of east pakistan. the president and the prime minister further expressed their earnest hope that the atrocities being perpetrated against innocent civilians in east pakistan would cease immediately.

v

the president and the prime minister held that the international situation is developing in a more and more favourable way for the peoples of the various countries. the president expressed his desire for peace in south asia and for friendly relations with all neighbouring countries based on the bandung principles. they firmly support the peoples of the indo-chinese countries in their just struggle for national liberation, the palestinian people and the arab peoples in their just struggle against imperialism and for the restoration of their legitimate rights, and the afro-asian peoples in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

vi

the president and the prime minister noted with satisfaction the developments of economic cooperation between the two countries. the prime minister stated that in order to help the development of the national economy of pakistan, the chinese government has decided to change into grants the four loans which have already been provided to pakistan and are being utilized, and the repayment period of the loan provided in 1970 shall be deferred for twenty years. the prime minister further expressed the chinese government's readiness to provide pakistan with fresh loans on similar terms when that loan has been utilized.

vii

the president and the prime minister declared that friendship and understanding between their two countries are based on principles that are in accord with the fundamental interests and wishes of their peoples. they reaffirmed their adherence to the principles of respect for territorial integrity, peaceful co-existence, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. the prime minister warmly praised the determination and courage that the people of pakistan had constantly displayed in safeguarding their state sovereignty and territorial integrity and reiterated the chinese government and people's firm support to the pakistan government and people in their just struggle to preserve their state sovereignty and territorial integrity against outside aggression and interference and their firm support to the people of jammu and kashmir in the just struggle for the right of self-determination.

february 2, 1972

Speech by Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech by premier chou en-lai at the banquet given in honour of president zulfikar ali bhutto of pakistan this evening:

your excellency respected president bhutto and begum bhutto, distinguished guests from pakistan,

friends and comrades,

we are very glad that his excellency president bhutto has come to china for a state visit at the invitation of the chinese government. president bhutto is our well-acquainted friend, and for many years he has been making positive contributions to the development of the friendship between china and pakistan. in coming for his present visit to our country, his excellency has brought with him the pakistan people's profound friendly sentiments for the chinese people. on behalf of chairman mao tsetung and the chinese government and people, i express our warm welcome to his excellency president bhutto and all the other distinguished guests from pakistan.

since his excellency's visit to china last november, great changes have taken place in the situation in the south asian subcontinent. the indian government, with the encouragement and support of social-imperialism, committed armed aggression against pakistan and occupied large tracts of pakistan territory, thus seriously disrupting peace in the south asian subcontinent. the united nations general assembly and the security council adopted resolutions by overwhelming majorities on december 7 and 21, 1971 respectively, calling upon india and pakistan to cease fire and withdraw their troops. these resolutions reflect the common desire of all the countries and people of the world that love peace and uphold justice. however, the indian government has paid no heed whatsoever to the u.n. resolutions and turned a deaf ear to world opinion. the indian aggressor troops are to this date still in forcible occupation of pakistan territories and refuse to withdraw from pakistan; moreover, they are incessantly violating the cease-fire and continuing their military provocations against pakistan. all this has further revealed the true features of the indian expansionists.

the chinese government and people are consistently opposed to the imperialist and expansionist policy of aggression and resolutely support the people of all countries in their just struggle to safeguard state sovereignty and territorial integrity. we have always held that a country's internal affairs, including its nationality problems, should be handled only by its own people and no foreign country has the right to interfere, and that disputes between states should be settled by the two parties concerned through peaceful consultations and there should be no resort to force. using pakistan's internal nationality problem as a pretext and relying on the support of social-imperialism, the indian government has grossly interfered in pakistan's internal affairs, and even employed massive troops for armed aggression, the military occupation of east pakistan and the forcible dismemberment of pakistan, thus crudely trampling upon the five principles of peaceful coexistence, the u.n. charter and the norms guiding international relations. we pointed out more than a month ago that the fall of dacca was definitely not a "milestone" on the road towards victory for the indian aggressors, but the starting point towards their defeat. by pushing power politics and an expansionist policy, the indian government has not only seriously violated peace in the subcontinent, but also intensified its contradictions with its neighbouring countries and aggravated the scramble between the two superpowers in this area, thus further arousing the strong dissatisfaction and resistance of the peoples of south asia, including the indian people, and giving rise to still greater upheaval in the subcontinent. we can say with certainty that by its doings the indian government is lifting a rock only to drop it on its own feet and will eventually eat the bitter fruit of its own making and meet with ignominious defeat.

friends and comrades,

china and pakistan are friendly neighbours, and there exists a profound traditional friendship between our two peoples. the development of the friendship between china and pakistan is in accord with the fundamental interests of our two peoples and conducive to the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism. the chinese government and people have consistently devoted their efforts to the strengthening of their friendly relations and cooperation with pakistan. we are happy to see that the friendly relations and cooperation between china and pakistan based on the five principles of peaceful co-existence have stood tests in the struggle against imperialism and expansionism and have been consolidated and developed. in their struggle against foreign aggression, the people of pakistan have enjoyed the sympathy and support of the people of various countries. the chinese government and people resolutely support the pakistan government and people in their just struggle in defence of state sovereignty and territorial integrity and against foreign aggression and interference, and resolutely support the people of kashmir in their just struggle for the right to national self-determination. we firmly maintain that the resolutions of the u.n. general assembly and the security council should be respected and implemented and that the indian government should withdraw its armed forces from pakistan territory and cease its military provocations against pakistan. we believe that the pakistan people, strengthening their unity and making concerted efforts under the leadership of president bhutto, will certainly be able to overcome their temporary difficulties and win victory in their struggle.

now i propose a toast

to the friendship between the peoples of china and pakistan,

to the prosperity and strength of the islamic republic of pakistan and the well-being of its people,

to the health of his excellency president bhutto and begum bhutto,

to the health of all the other distinguished guests from pakistan,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades exclamation

President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech made by president zulfikar ali bhutto at the banquet given in his honour by premier chou en-lai this evening:

mr. prime minister,

distinguished friends,

in the first place, on behalf of the pakistan delegation and on behalf of the people of pakistan, i would like to thank you, mr. prime minister, your government and your people for the warm and generous hospitality given to the delegation of pakistan. this is an honour done to my people and to my country and we shall always remember your kindness and your courtesy.

this is not my first visit to your great country. i remember that almost ten years ago, i came here to conclude the boundary agreement between our two countries, an agreement that brought peace, confidence and stability between pakistan and the people's republic of china.

since those early days, the relations between my country and your country, mr. prime minister, have developed step by step in confidence and in trust and in mutual benefit directed towards peace and stability between our two countries, in asia and generally in the world. we have tried to positively cooperate to promote the famous five principles of peaceful co-existence. we have tried to adhere to the norms of the united nations charter and to the generally accepted and recognized principles of state conduct.

you have raised your powerful voice for the oppressed people, for the cause of the third world, for the aspirations of the afro-asian world and, with you, we have also raised our voice, though not powerful, but in coincidence with principles that voice has been raised, along with yours, in the promotion of the interests of the third world and oppressed peoples everywhere.

the relations between the people's republic of china and pakistan have stood the test of time. they have withstood the vagaries of the political weather and this is so because our relations are rooted in principles, in geography and in the common political understanding based on permanent values of humanity.

ever since our independence in the last 25 years, pakistan has been subjected to armed aggression on three separate occasions by our neighbouring country india. this happened in 1947. it happened in 1965, and now again in november 1971.

on the previous two occasions, our people and our brave armed forces were able, with the cooperation and sympathy of the world at large and the people's republic of china in 1965, to withstand the armed aggression against the territorial integrity and unity of pakistan.

but i regret to say that on this occasion the conspiracy against the integrity and territorial unity of my country was a deeper and broader one. and as such we have suffered from a terrible military reversal.

a part of my country is under indian military occupation. we have been subjected to the use of brutal and naked force. and whilst this has not yet been over, we are now being subjected to diplomatic coercion from certain countries.

i want to inform our friends: the people of pakistan are determined to arrive at a settlement between the two parts of pakistan but that settlement must be left to the people and the leaders of the two parts of pakistan without foreign interference and without foreign occupation.

all we seek for is the implementation of the united nations resolutions both in the general assembly and in the security council. india might have won a temporary military victory which is a passing phenomenon. but pakistan has won a great political victory which is a permanent factor and that great political victory is that the whole world, that is, 105 countries of the world in the united nations supported pakistan's cause as being just, right and won.

i also want to assure my friends that the people of pakistan want to improve their country, look inwards, try to rectify our mistakes and build a strong, vigorous, prosperous and enlightened pakistan which is a democratic pakistan, a pakistan at the service of its people, a pakistan at the service of the people of asia and of world peace generally.

we want good relations with all countries, even countries which we do not have good relations with, even countries which have wronged us, even countries which have done great injustice against us. we want good relations with our neighbours, we want good relations with the great powers, we want to live in peace, we want to develop our country, but this must be done on the principles of justice and equity. if an effort is made to impose a settlement on pakistan that will be a grave mistake and that will not lead to permanent peace but will lead to permanent disaster.

as chairman mao tsetung has said, sometimes there is the east wind and sometimes there is the west wind. today a hard wind is blowing against my country. but the day will come, with the unity of my people, with the resolution of my people, with the history and spirit of my people, i know for certain, that they will cross this vicissitude and bring sunshine and glory to the people of pakistan.

i know that all friends here who are interested in the promotion of peace and goodwill will be happy to learn that our stay in china has been productive, useful, constructive and successful and we leave china tomorrow with greater confidence in our struggle assured by the fact that unqualifiedly we have the support of 800 million people of this great country who have stood by us and will continue to stand by us. the identity of views that we have reached here in our discussions have gratified us and i would like to repeat that we return to pakistan completely satisfied with the

discussions we have had here and with the results that we have achieved in this great capital.

before concluding, i would like to assure the chinese leaders and the chinese people that pakistan has no intention of being a liability and burden on the people's republic of china. we would like to be a source of strength for our mutual relations directed towards the cause of world peace. if today you have to impose certain burdens on our behalf we shall remember them and we shall repay them because we want a relationship based on honour, dignity and self-respect.

thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for your endurance. now i would like to, with your permission, propose a toast

to the health of chairman mao tsetung, long life for him;

to the health of premier chou en-lai and other distinguished chinese friends present here;

to the progress and prosperity of the great chinese people;

to the further development of friendship and cooperation between pakistan and china;

to afro-asian solidarity, world peace;

to the health of all the distinguished guests who are here; and

to the health and happiness of all the diplomats who are present here and their wives.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech made by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, at the banquet given by premier chou en-lai this evening in honour of pakistan president zulfikar ali bhutto and begum bhutto:

respected and beloved your excellency prime minister chou en-lai of the people's republic of china,

respected and beloved your excellency zulfikar ali bhutto, president of pakistan,

respected begum nusrat bhutto,

respected chinese friends and all the friends,

it is not only for myself but also for the cambodian people, for the united front of cambodia and the royal government of cambodia, for the popular armed forces of national liberation of cambodia, a great honour to be here side by side with his excellency chou en-lai and his excellency president zulfikar ali bhutto, on this very

auspicious occasion of the state banquet given by the people's republic of china in honour of the president of pakistan. i take this opportunity to present to his excellency prime minister chou en-lai the expression of my deepest gratitude for the honour given to all the cambodians who presently are fighting against u.s. imperialism, the aggressor of our country, who neo-colonizes phnom penh on one part of our country, who destroys the independence, the non-alignment, the territorial integrity of our country, the national unity of our country, who are on the forefront of the struggle of the third world as a whole against aggression, imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, against injustice. i think it is a great symbol to have ourselves unite at such a banquet because, as prime minister chou en-lai has said so well, we, china, pakistan and cambodia, are the victims of injustice, the victims of some powers who want to impose upon our third world, our asia, our africa, our latin america, their rules which are against the principle of self-determination, of equality among peoples and of peaceful co-existence.

our cambodia is a very small country. some people in the world retain that we are weak. no, we are not weak. we are small but not weak because we are united. our people have a very ancient civilization, almost 2,000 years of civilization. we have always been a well-organized state, with independence till the 19th century when we were colonized by french colonialism. but 80 years after that we won our independence from the french and since then we could develop ourselves in full independence even without american aid. we were the only non-aligned country in the third world which refused american aid and despite that we were able to advance in the way of progress. but u.s. imperialism did not pardon us, did not pardon sihanouk for having refused u.s. aid. that is the reason why i am now in peking, i am not in phnom penh. but i am fighting back, as the head of my nation, of my people, and i am sure to win because as i said we are small but not weak. we are a united people who will always refuse all forms of domination by other nations even if they are very great, even if they are very rich. we prefer to be poor but we like to be free. the reason why we are grateful to china is because china is a great power, but the behavior of china is one of genuine brother who supports right principle, principle of justice, equality and non-interference in the affairs of the other. china is the contrary of imperialist and of expansionist. the reason why we stand side by side with pakistan is because we cannot accept the principle of interference by foreign countries in the affairs of a sovereign state. sovereign state must not be divided. we cannot accept to be divided, and that is the reason why we support pakistan.

as our respected and beloved president zulfikar ali bhutto has said so well in his speech a few minutes ago, foreign occupation, foreign interference in our affairs are quite temporary, not permanent, but justice will prevail in the last round of our fighting. peoples cannot accept to be divided. so i am sure that cambodia will become again a united country. taiwan will be united to its motherland, the people's republic of china. east and west pakistan will be united. that is my certainty, that is my belief, my profound belief, because now we can see already, for instance, in indochina the u.s.a. launched against us the most powerful and modern army, the most sophisticated weapons, but as very respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung said: "weapons are an

important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive". we indochinese people have the belief that we are defending a just cause, defending our soil, sacred soil, which cannot be occupied forever by any foreign country. our indochina cannot be a colony of anybody even if his name is the u.s.a., the so-called no. one power in the world. but with our manpower, our belief, our high ideal, we have also weapons. for instance, so far as cambodia is concerned, china is providing us with also very modern weapons. so we have both manpower, belief and weapons, and i am sure to win.

may i, in conclusion, express again my belief that very soon china will be united with taiwan included in herself, and in the future i am sure also that the whole people of pakistan will be united and that is my conclusion. thank you very much.

may i, gentlemen, ladies, dear friends, brothers and sisters, propose a toast

to the good health and longevity of his excellency chairman mao tsetung;

to the good health and longevity of president of pakistan his excellency zulfikar ali bhutto and begum;

to the health and longevity of my beloved and respected brother prime minister chou en-lai and madame;

to the good health of all the chinese and pakistan brothers and sisters present here;

to the good health of all the representatives of friendly countries, of the diplomatic corps and their wives here;

to the good health of all the friends present here; and

to the success of the policy of the governments of china and pakistan, for a better future for us all in asia, africa and latin america because china and pakistan are among the champions of our common ideals of justice, liberty, fraternity and equality. thank you.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Ice Hockey Team Leaves Peking for Romania and Sweden

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1972)

a chinese ice hockey team with liu ning as its leader and wang shao-chiu and tao yu-shan as its deputy leaders left here by air this morning for a friendly visit to romania and sweden upon invitation and taking part in the world ice hockey championships in romania.

the team was seen off at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned li ching-chuan,

yu chun, wang pen-tso, liu yi-ting, pai ping and tsou po-nsien, and chinese ice hockey players.

seeing the team off at the airport were also arne bjornberg, swedish ambassador to china, and iosif chivu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND US

American Friendly Personage Koji Ariyoshi Leaves Peking for Visit to Other Parts of China Before Going Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1972)

american friendly personage koji ariyoshi left here by air yesterday for a visit to other parts of china before leaving for home.

visiting china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, he was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned of the host association, including ma chia-chun and hu hung-fan.

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REVOLUTIONARY LITERATURE

Emulate the Hero, Continue To Make Revolution

- In praise of Fang Hai-chen, heroic model of the modern working class in On the Docks

by

Ssu Ping (斯兵)
of Pilot Class of "May 7" Arts Faculty, Futan University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 5, 1972)

Through violent clashes of contradiction, On the Docks, a revolutionary modern Peking opera, has sculptured the tall image of Fang Hai-chen, a heroic model of our working class. This secretary of the Party branch of a steverdoring team who has been a worker herself, who stands on the wharf but looks at the whole world, consciously implements Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Her lofty proletarian internationalist spirit, her profound understanding and correct practice of Chairman Mao's doctrine of class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and her highly conscious regard for the Party and mass viewpoint are of great educational significance to the raising of our consciousness of class struggle and line struggle.

"The Whole World Is Seething in Revolution, the Awakened People Are Linked Heart To Heart To One Another"

The most noteworthy part of the portrayal of the heroic image of Fang Hai-chen in On the Docks is her being put in the broad and deep historical background of giving support to world revolution, vividly revealing her lofty proletarian revolutionary ideals and her class nature as a communist fighter.

As soon as the play begins, it puts forward an acute contradiction and invests it with rich ideological significance: While the dockers, full of heroic spirit, are loading a boat with rice seeds intended as aid to some African country, a concealed class enemy, Ch'ien Shou-wei, urges Chao Chen-shan, leader of the steverdoring team, to upset the original plan by loading a North European boat in a hurry with fiberglass instead.

Should they load the North European boat in a hurry to fulfill the profit target or carry the rice seeds on board to help the African people help themselves by their own effort? The two views reflect the struggle between two lines.

As soon as Fang Hai-chen enters the stage she puts herself in the whirlpool of this contradiction and conflict. No matter how cunning and tricky the class enemy is, Fang Hai-chen keeps a sober head in the struggle from beginning to end. She knows profoundly that every bag of rice seed for Africa and wheat for export, which is being carried to a boat in a hurry, "is closely linked with the anti-imperialist struggle of the African people" and "their struggle is also effective support for us." So she points out without the least ambiguity: "Carrying rice seeds bound for Africa is an important political task which can only be fulfilled ahead of schedule but cannot be delayed." Such thinking and spirit of Fang Hai-chen is in conformity with proletarian internationalism and represents Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The struggle reveals her firmness and consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Fang Hai-chen closely links her every concrete job with the effort to support world revolution. Proletarian internationalism is an important part of her heroic character. It dominates her every action, inspiring and encouraging her to impose exacting demands on her own work with a high degree of revolutionary sense of responsibility.

In the intense fighting to transport rice seeds and wheat, an incident occurs in which some bags burst, due to sabotage by the class enemy. In the eyes of one corrupted by the bourgeois world outlook, the bursting of a bag is only a trivial matter. But Fang Hai-chen regards it as something very serious and deals with it with the utmost care. Because, from her point of view every package and every parcel handled by the dockers is "closely linked with the world situation," and to find out why the bags burst is to "deal severe blows at imperialism, revisionism, and the reactionaries." To find out the cause of the incident, she goes deep into the area, carries out investigation and makes analysis carefully, rouses the masses, checks the warehouses at night, and works without any regard for herself.

Lenin pointed out: "There is only one kind of true internationalism, and that is work without any regard for oneself to develop the revolutionary movement and revolutionary struggle in one's own country and to support without any exception (to support with propaganda, sympathy, and materials) similar struggles and similar lines in all other countries."

Fang Hai-chen puts in practice this teaching of Lenin. Revolving around the central incident of investigating the "bursting of bags," On the Docks reveals Fang Hai-chen's lofty mind of "dedication to world revolution" and brings about an organic union of revolutionary ideals and revolution practice in her.

Whence comes Fang Hai-chen's spirit of proletarian internationalism? On the Docks provides an answer from the world outlook.

Fang Hai-chen profoundly understands the historical mission of the proletariat and cherishes profound class feelings for the revolutionary people of the world with whom she is "linked heart to heart." Consciously she considers the life of the oppressed people of the world today--a life that is no better than that of draft animals--in relation with the misery suffered by the Chinese proletariat before the liberation, and in the meantime regards the anti-imperialist struggle of the world people as a form of effective support for ourselves. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, she regards it her lifetime work to wholly and thoroughly serve the people of all China and the people of the whole world and the support for the people of Asia, Africa, and Latin America as a glorious duty. Such communist world outlook is the ideological basis of her implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, as well as the spiritual motive force that enables her to practice proletarian internationalism in her work.

On the question of whether one should serve the great majority of people of China and the world or the interests of only a small handful, an acute struggle has always been going on between Marxist-Leninists and revisionists. To practice Marxism-Leninism and not revisionism, one must firmly uphold proletarian internationalism like Fang Hai-chen, firmly establish the communist world outlook, and regard it our bounden duty to support the struggle of the world's revolutionary people.

"In Victory It Is Necessary To Keep Our Heads Sober, There Being Class Struggle Everywhere on the Way"

In portraying the heroic image of Fang Hai-chen, the authors of On the Docks closely link her proletarian internationalism with the acute, complex class struggle on the docks. In the new version of the play, the contradiction with Ch'ien Shou-wei has been changed into contradiction between the enemy and ourselves. This not only summarizes the historical features in the socialist era in a more profound, more complete manner in the play and provides even more typical circumstances for the creation of the image of Fang Hai-chen, but moreover more accurately and effectively reveals the essential nature of Fang Hai-chen, a proletarian heroic character and represents her revolutionary firmness and active aggressive spirit in violent class struggle, and her high degree of consciousness of class struggle and line struggle.

Fang Hai-chen fights on the thriving, noisy docks, around which there is an everchanging, vigorous scene of leap forward. This bustling scene on the docks reflects the great victory won in the socialist revolution and construction under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

But Fang Hai-chen has never forgotten the philosophy of struggle of Communists. Against this background of thriving activity On the Docks prominently shows how Fang Hai-chen keeps her head sober in the midst of victory and sees class struggle everywhere on the way. Bearing firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "Never forget class struggle," she observes, analyzes and directs everything through the viewpoint of class struggle. She deeply realizes that international class struggle is always closely linked with, and responds to, the class struggle at home, and that in order to support world revolution and deal blows to imperialism, revisionism, and the reactionaries, it is necessary to maintain a high degree of revolutionary vigilance against the class enemies at home. Through the bursting of bags of wheat and a letter asking for transfer, she sees an acute, complex class struggle going on around her. She bravely stands in the center of the class struggle and, like a seagull flying through a cloud or a boat that sails through a dense fog, marches forward steadfastly with head held high. On the Docks does not avoid contradiction but analyzes contradiction with the Party's basic line for the historical stage of socialism as a guide. It typifies the struggle of contradiction and makes the character of heroes radiate dazzling light in the struggle.

To highlight Fang Hai-chen's consciousness of class struggle and line struggle, On the Docks sets up three different opposing characters so as to show her in contrast, thus deepening the portrayal of the different facets of Fang Hai-chen's character.

First of all there is the struggle against Ch'ien Shou-wei, a hidden counter-revolutionary and a running dog of imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionaries. Such a man cherishes deep-seated hatred for the proletarian dictatorship, and will come out eagerly to make trouble as soon as an opportunity arises. With his counter-revolutionary sensitiveness, he sensed, as soon as the communique of the 10th plenary session of the Party's 8th Central Committee was made public, that the political climate was not quite right and that his days were numbered. Accordingly he fights a death-bed struggle in a desperate attempt to match wits with the proletariat and the revolutionary people, planning to flee to another country if his scheme fails. This kind of man is also adept in assuming various guises. Employing different tactics openly and covertly, he would carry out counter-revolutionary activities wherever possible. He openly declares that he would be "responsible for foreign aid tasks," but secretly plans to sabotage foreign aid in every conceivable way. He pretends to criticize Han Hsiao-ch'iang for his "wrong idea" of not willing to work as a docker, but gives an excuse and holds forth at length, spreading the malignant virus of bourgeois ideology to corrupt and poison the younger generation. In appearance he is an activist and says nothing but good things. Secretly, however, he hatches sinister schemes and does everything that is bad. This is a typical counter-revolutionary two-timer and a through-and-through bourgeois schemer.

To continue to make revolution under the proletarian dictatorship in a resolute manner and firmly uphold proletarian internationalism, Fang Hai-chen resolutely takes the proletarian stand and executes the Party's basic line for the historical stage of socialism. Her heart red and her eyes bright, Fang Hai-chen stands high and sees far. Fearless and with iron nerves, she leads the masses in attacking the enemy.

In Act II in the new version, a new aria--"hsi-p'i slow 2/6" - "fast 2/6" - "irregular time"--is added, telling how she connects a series of actions of Ch'ien Shou-wei, including his inciting the dockers to load the North European ship first, his placing of wheat in the open air just before a thunderstorm, and his upsetting of the transportation line, and analyzes them and how she sees that "none of the acts was accidental," and revealing her high degree of revolutionary vigilance that warns her to "watch for hidden rocks and dangerous shoals while sailing."

In Act IV, there is a newly added emotional and turbulent aria--"hsi-p'i k'uan-pan" - "2/6": "How can the demons be allowed to dance as they wish! No matter how tricky he is and how rapidly he may change into his many guises, I am already fortified and prepared!" This depicts further her fighting heroism and her confidence in victory in the face of violent struggle.

In Act VII, after Ch'ien Shou-wei's arrest, Fang Hai-chen speaks with vision: "Ch'ien Shou-wei is arrested, but there will be new Ch'ien Shou-weis. The Pacific is not peaceful, nor is Shanghai a haven." This shows her awareness of continuing revolution.

In treating the relations between Fang Hai-chen and Ch'ien Shou-wei, On the Docks always puts Fang Hai-chen in a dominant position in the contradiction, gradually unfolding the contradiction and conflict around Fang Hai-chen. Ch'ien Shou-wei is used in contrast to Fang Hai-chen, so that Fang Hai-chen's image may appear even more imposing and splendid.

Then there is the education of Han Hsiao-ch'iang, a young man corrupted by bourgeois ideas. Having come from a family of dockers and grown up under the red flag, Han Hsiao-ch'iang fervently loves the Party and socialism. However, being simple and naive, he is contaminated by some bad bourgeois ideas, and this ideological breach is exploited by the class enemy.

In treating the relations between Fang Hai-chen and Han Hsiao-ch'iang, On the Docks on the one hand brings out Fang Hai-chen's noble character of keeping the motherland in mind but watching the whole world by contrasting it with Han Hsiao-ch'iang's erroneous thinking which makes him look down upon stevedoring with contempt, and on the other hand emphatically depicts Fang Hai-chen's resolute upholding of principles and her critical education of Han Hsiao-ch'iang with a "warm heart," thus from the angle of her correct handling of contradictions among the people further deepening Fang Hai-chen's consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and showing her revolutionary sense of responsibility in the anti-corruption struggle to win over the younger generation from the bourgeoisie.

Strictly distinguishing the two kinds of contradiction of different nature, Fang Hai-chen lays hold of the essential nature and source of Han Hsiao-ch'iang's erroneous thinking and, using specific medicine for the particular disease, does careful ideological work on him patiently.

In view of Han Hsiao-ch'iang's lack of awareness of the enemy, Fang Hai-chen gives him education in class struggle. She sees clearly that "there is

someone who unties the boat so you may row it away," and that Han Hsiao-ch'iang's erroneous thinking is exactly a result of corruption by Ch'ien Shou-wei and his like. In Act VI, the powerful, justice-inspired, stern and penetrating dialogue of four "not the same" reveals to Han Hsiao-ch'iang the reactionary nature of counter-revolutionary double-dealers like Ch'ien Shou-wei and strips Ch'ien of the false skin with which he hoodwinks other people.

In view of Han Hsiao-ch'iang's apathy to the dictatorship of the proletariat, Fang Hai-chen gives him education through recollection and comparison. Together with old worker Ma Hung-liang, she tells Han Hsiao-ch'iang the history of struggle of the dockers that is full of blood and tears, so that he may know the difficulty by which proletarian political power was won and the fundamental difference between the two social systems, thus awakening his sense of responsibility for the defense of the proletarian dictatorship.

In view of Han Hsiao-ch'iang's lack of correct understanding of ideals, Fang Hai-chen gives him education in proletarian internationalism. With the excellent situation of rising world revolution and the great heroism of Huang Chi-kuang, Lo Sheng-chiao, and other heroes who have dedicated themselves to the cause of world revolution, she encourages Han Hsiao-ch'iang to stick to his post but keep in mind the whole world, and temper himself into steel in struggle. The ultimate source of all this is the world outlook, which is that one must dedicate everything to the noble communist ideals.

The fact that Han Hsiao-ch'iang finally wakes up under Fang Hai-chen's criticism and education highlights Fang Hai-chen's strong sense of class responsibility of educating and fostering successors to the cause of proletarian revolution according to the Party's lines and policies.

Fang Hai-chen's help to Chao Chen-shan, leader of the stevedoring team, reflects from another angle her political awareness. A basic-level cadre who was formerly a worker, Chao Chen-shan is industrious and buries himself in his work, but is apathetic to class struggle. Fang Hai-chen, cherishing profound proletarian feeling for a comrade-in-arms, gives him comradely help. She awakens his class feelings with recollections of past sufferings, inspires his fighting will with a revolutionary sense of duty, and raises his consciousness with Chairman Mao's teaching that class struggle must be discussed every year, every month and everyday. She sharply points out: "It will not do to be apathetic and careless, and hear only the rumble of machines but not the sound of the sharpening of knives by the class enemy!" Such ideological struggle within the revolutionary ranks shows Fang Hai-chen's keen political vision and high degree of adherence to principle, as well as her political and ideological care for the comrades and her spirit of responsibility for them.

In a class society all relations between one man and naother are class relations. All contradictions and conflicts in a play are a reflection of class contradiction and class struggle. In the course of repeated revisions of On the Docks, the authors have opposed "the doctrine of writing about the true reality" and the doctrine of "characters in the middle" and insisted

on highlighting the proletarian heroic image represented by Fang Hai-chen. They have also opposed "the theory of no conflict" that is based on "the theory of dying out of class struggle," allowing the heroic characters to stand on the first line of class struggle from beginning to end.

"Thought of the Party Brightens the Eye and Lights Up the Heart and Lifts the Spirit; The Dockers Must Be Relied Upon for Solving Difficult Problems"

In depicting the heroic image of Fang Hai-chen, On the Docks consistently puts her under the education and leadership of the Party and in the midst of the broad worker masses. It correctly handles the relations between the hero and the Party and the masses, and shows the fountainhead of Fang Hai-chen's wisdom and strength.

Fang Hai-chen, secretary of the Party branch of a basic-level unit, embodies the leadership of the Party over the stevedoring team. Meanwhile, she herself has grown up under the leadership of the Party and fostered solely by the Party. In Act II, in replying to Ma Hung-liang, Fang Hai-chen says: "Had it not been for Chairman Mao's instructions and the help from comrades, my shoulders would have been crushed by the weight put on them!" These simple words reveal a profound truth.

In their revisions and polishing of On the Docks, the authors have depicted with particular emphasis Fang Hai-chen's acceptance of education from the Party and the Party organization's leadership. In the past Fang Hai-chen was only an ordinary woman coal digger. Like the rest of the broad worker masses, she was cruelly oppressed and exploited before the liberation. Therefore she cherishes profound feelings for the new society. However, her fervent love for the Party and socialism does not stop at the level of simple class feeling, but rises further to become consciousness of class struggle and line struggle--and this is the most essential feature of a proletarian vanguard fighter.

From where does this consciousness of hers come? It does not fall from heaven nor is it inborn, but is a result of the Party's education and a result of conscientious study of Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Tse-tung's thought in the practice of the three major revolutionary movements. In the aria "The violent storm adds to our fighting heroism" in Act IV that has been revised, there is this line: "Looking back, we find the red flag wholly responsible for the progress of history." This "red flag" is Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Tse-tung's thought, the symbol of the great, glorious, correct Chinese Communist Party and of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

At the beginning of the Act in the new version, a scene is added showing Fang Hai-chen reading the communique of the 10th plenary session of the 8th Central Committee. Also added is a beautiful aria, "Careful study of the communique of the plenary session gives me infinite excitement," which reveals her inner world and vividly shows that it is the Party's basic line formulated by Chairman Mao for the historical stage of socialism that brightens her eyes, lights up her heart, and increases her courage. The idea of Party leadership over everything runs through the whole play. From the District Party Committee's

calling of an emergency meeting and its demand for rush loading of the boat with rice seeds in aid of Africa at the beginning of the play to the occurrence of the accident when the Party branch first holds a meeting to study the incident and makes a report to the superior Party committee and another report to the Party committee after Ch'ien Shou-wei's true character is exposed--all these show how, through her regard and loyalty to the Party, Fang Hai-chen effectively embodies the Party's leadership, thinking, and strength. The Party is like "the wind to the sailing boat and the beaconlight to the navigator--the wind sends us forward breaking the waves, and the beaconlight illuminates the long voyage for us." This highlighting of the Party's leadership makes the image of Fang Hai-chen, a proletarian vanguard fighter, appear even taller and more imposing.

In waging struggle, Fang Hai-chen closely relies on the masses and conducts investigation and study in a down to earth manner. She has mastered the basic principle of historical materialism that "the masses are the true heroes." Whenever she encounters difficulties and problems, she would consult with the masses, pool their wisdom, and trust the strength of the masses.

In her struggle against the concealed counter-revolutionary Ch'ien Shou-wei, she consistently stands by the masses, leading them in the fight against the class enemy. In the struggle to investigate the incident of broken bags, she, by relying on the help of the masses, takes possession of a large number of clues to Ch'ien Shou-wei's counter-revolutionary activities, thus seizing the fox's tail of Ch'ien Shou-wei. To thoroughly check the loose bags, she rouses the masses to clean up the warehouse through the night, and, setting an example for the rest, shoulders bags of wheat and takes part in the intense fighting. When giving Han Hsiao-ch'iang education, she also relies on the close cooperation from retired worker Ma Hung-liang, thus promoting Han Hsiao-ch'iang's consciousness.

Being one of the proletarian army, Fang Hai-chen is linked heart-to-heart with her own class brothers, breathes the same air with them, and shares their destiny. Without the masses, there will be no Fang Hai-chen. On this question of principle, On the Docks draws a clear line of demarcation separating itself from the reactionary idealist concept of history of "ability comes from heaven" and "heroes make history" trumpeted by false Marxist swindlers and from the "heroes" in the literature and art of the exploiting classes who appear as "prophets" and "saviors" and who rise above the masses.

In the current high tide of education in ideology and political line, On the Docks is a vivid teaching text. We should learn from Fang Hai-chen, a heroic type who continues to make revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, stand firmly at our posts, bear the motherland in mind but look at the whole world, strive to raise higher our consciousness of continuing to make revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and unite to win still greater victories!

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PLA INDOCTRINATION

Improve the Political Level and Military Technique of the Units

- Party committee of a certain division of PLA Lanchow Command develops line education in depth

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 4, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Lanchow, February 1, 1972) In accordance with great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "Carry out education in ideology and political line" in the whole Party, the Party committee of a certain division of the PLA Lanchow Military Region Command while developing in-depth line education, has energetically raised the awareness of class struggle, line struggle and continuing the revolution of the broad masses of commanders and fighters and further strengthened their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Since the 2nd plenum of the Party's 9th Congress, the Party committee of this division has studied again and again with close reference to the reality of class struggle and line struggle Chairman Mao's teaching "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," set the pace in conscientiously reading the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao and grasping properly their own education in ideology and political line. At the same time, by holding study classes for cadres at various levels, it leads the commanders and fighters of the whole division in developing an in-depth ideology and line education, and by means of that, greatly improves the conscientious reading and study of the commanders and fighters and energetically raises their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle.

Chairman Mao teaches, "In order to have a real grasp of Marxism, one must learn it not only from books, but mainly through class struggle, through practical work and close contact with the masses of workers and peasants." In accordance with this teaching of Chairman Mao, the Party committee of a certain division of the Lanchow Military Region Command, has set a demand on the commanders and fighters in the whole division to form ties with the factories, mines, communes and brigades of the area in which it is stationed, to study together with the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and basic level cadres, and to analyze the situation of the class struggle and line struggle together, which not only helps the locality with the conscientious implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, but also enables themselves to be educated and enlightened.

In the vicinity where the 9th company of a certain regiment was stationed is the No. 9 production team of Ch'aoyang production brigade, a notorious backward unit in the whole hsien, which all along has been unable to catch up in revolution and production and for a long time has to subsist on grain supplied by the state.

The Party branch of the 9th company sent a support-agriculture group to the production team, studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings together with the cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants of the production team, analyzed the cause of backwardness in the team and very quickly discovered the reason for the backwardness, which was due to the influence of the remnant pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers, the rising of the spontaneous trend of capitalism and the incorrect implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Together with the leading body of the production team, the comrades of the support-agriculture group actively led the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants in extensively developing class education and line education, as well as an in-depth "In agriculture learn from Taichai" mass movement, and firmly implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. After a year of hard struggle, a very big change took place in the physiognomy of this production team. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the broad masses of cadres and commune masses, in high spirit and full of mettle, carried on farming for the revolution, and in a single year won the fight to enable themselves to stand on their own feet, with grain production crossing the "Yellow River" and approaching the "Yangtze." From a grain deficient production team it has become a grain surplus production team. The comrades of the support-agriculture group from the 9th company have also further raised their awareness of class struggle and line struggle in the practice of the struggle.

In the light of the inability among some of the cadres to handle correctly problems on the relation between politics and military affairs, the Party committee of the division has organized in close conjunction with the various tasks of the unit the commanders to study over again Chairman Mao's relevant teachings during camping exercise or in the training field, and criticized vigorously the reactionary fallacies spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers in setting up politics against military affairs, which greatly raises the awareness of the commanders and fighters to keep placing politics in command and carrying out military training diligently for the sake of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and enables the political quality and military technique of the unit to be constantly strengthened.

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INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT

Keep On Raising Line Awareness and Genuinely Carry Out Struggle-Criticism-Transformation Well

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 4, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Changsha, February 3, 1972) In close conjunction with the reality of struggle-criticism-transformation, the leading members of the CCP Chuchou Municipal Committee in Hunan Province, by conscientiously studying the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, have energetically raised their awareness of the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and set in motion the penetrating development of struggle-criticism-transformation in the whole municipality.

Since the 2nd plenum of the Party's 9th Congress, the leading members of the CCP Chuchou Municipal Committee have further raised their consciousness of reading and studying. They have shot the "arrow" of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought at the "target" of reality in struggle-criticism-transformation, differentiated between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and policies of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers, eliminated interferences from the right and from the "Left" and enabled fresh victories to be continually scored in various work of struggle-criticism-transformation.

In 1971 when the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement was first started, one of the responsible comrades of the municipal Party committee went to Chuchou Rolling Stock Works to settle down and discovered that there existed among some of the comrades of this works the mentality of "With class struggle more or less fully grasped, henceforth one could peacefully grasp production," and a slackening of the class struggle which affected the penetrating development of the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement. This leading comrade of the municipal Party committee realized that the reason for some of the comrades to have this kind of mentality was basically due to the fact that they lacked adequate understanding of the protracted nature of the class struggle.

Accordingly, he and other members of the Party committee of the works held a study class together, studied "The Civil War in France" of Marx as well as Chairman Mao's series of teachings on class, class contradictions, class struggle and proletarian dictatorship, and with reference to the realities in the factory and by using the basic concept of Marxism, analyzed the new situation after the change of tactics employed by the class enemy to sabotage struggle-criticism-transformation, and received another profound education in class struggle. On this basis, the Party committee of the works mobilized the masses in depth, and, armed with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, deeply criticized and repudiated the theory of human nature of landlords and bourgeoisie and the theory of the dying out of the class struggle spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers, pushing forward the penetrating development of the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement.

The example of the Chuchou Rolling Stock Works has deeply educated the "squad members of the municipal Party committee. In the work of leading struggle-criticism-transformation, they more consciously link together conscientious reading and studying with the great objective of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, regularly use Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to analyze the new trend of class struggle and line struggle, and continue to raise their awareness of continuing the revolution.

At one time after the criticism and repudiation of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of running enterprises, some of the comrades did not attach enough importance to strengthening enterprise management for fear of repeating the mistakes of "production comes first" and "surveillance, strangulation and oppression" of workers, and were afraid to grasp enterprise management work boldly. In the light of this situation, the leading members of the municipal Party committee studied seriously together with the basic level cadres the thesis of Marx and Lenin on the dialectical relationship between politics and business and between ideological education and revolutionary discipline as well as Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, studied the "Anshan Steel Constitution," exposed thoroughly the crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers in sabotaging socialist enterprises from the right and the "Left," helped everybody to handle correctly the relation between politics and business, drew a line of distinction between healthy and rational laws and regulations and "surveillance, strangulation and oppression," and between socialist business accounting and "placing profits in command," and enabled everybody to realize that: Under the logical premise of placing politics in command, the strengthening of enterprise management, the invigorating of the production command system and the setting up of necessary rules and regulations were an important part of the content of struggle-criticism-transformation and a vital link in the consolidation and development of socialist economy.

After understanding was raised, there was a rapid development in the work for improving enterprise management throughout the municipality. The steel casting workshop of T'ienhsin Locomotive Works in the past was called a "sprawling, crowded and unfavorable" place which could not be managed properly. The member of the municipal Party committee in charge of work in the works thereupon went personally to this workshop and by settling down to make investigation at a selected point, seriously read books with reference to reality at the same time, and made an analysis of the situation. Proceeding from strengthening of the Party branch, he carried out in-depth line education in conjunction with enterprise management, and solved conscientiously such problems as line-production process for casting, managing of machines, organization of labor and production management. The line awareness of the cadres and workers was further enhanced, enterprise management as well as technical management continued to be strengthened, and in the second half of the year, the production of steel cast parts showed an increase of 40 percent over that for the first half of the year.

The experience of the struggle-criticism-transformation in the steel casting workshop has given an impetus to the whole plant, and it has become an advanced unit on the industrial front in the whole municipality.

After the summing up and popularization of the experience of the T'ienhsin Locomotive Works by the CCP Chuchou Municipal Committee, many of the factories have also organized their cadres, workers and technicians to carry out scientific analysis on the former rules and regulations, removing those that should be removed, adding those that should be added and amending those that should be amended to set up and invigorate universally such series of effective routine enterprise management system as political work, quality inspection, receipt and issue of raw materials, custody of tools, and responsibility for safety and taking over of shifts and positions, to raise the standard of enterprise management of factories in the whole municipality.

Chairman Mao teaches, "Serious attention should be paid to policy in the stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the great proletarian cultural revolution." In accordance with this great teaching of Chairman Mao, the CCP Chuchou Municipal Committee, with reference to the practice of struggle-criticism-transformation, has in the reading of books regarded studying and implementation of Party policies as a constant important content.

A while ago, they discovered in some of the units that, because of the fact that some of the people were influenced by the extreme "Left" ideology spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers, were still existed some mental reservation in using the intellectuals boldly although emphasis was laid on transforming the intellectuals. In order to solve this problem, the leading comrades of the municipal Party committee conscientiously studied together with members of the Party committees at various levels Chairman Mao's teaching "Policy and tactics are the life of the Party; leading comrades at all levels must give them full attention and must never on any account be negligent" and made use of the typical example of Ch'angchiang Metallurgical Works in implementing the policy on intellectuals in carrying out education on everyone.

The Ch'angchiang Metallurgical Works is a rather large metallurgical enterprise with more than 600 engineers and technicians. The member of the municipal Party committee in charge of work at the works personally organized an investigation team for making investigation of the state of the implementation of the policy for intellectuals in the whole works department by department and carried out the policy in the workshops one by one. The team cherished the engineers and technicians politically, helped them ideologically, supported them in their work and showed concern over their livelihood.

At present more than 95 percent of the engineers and technicians in the whole works are working in technical departments or participating in "three-in-one combination" technical groups, and some of the technicians are also in charge of leadership work and actively playing their parts. In the past year and more, the technicians, workers and cadres working together have made possible more than 100 big technical innovations and carried out technical innovations on some 80 percent of the major installations.

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"LEARN FROM TACHAI"

Strengthen Leadership, Make Overall Planning

- how Luch'uan hsien, Kwangsi, Learns from Tachai

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 3, 1972)

How does a hsien change into one like Tachai in three to five years? What view should the hsien leadership take toward the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture? How should it grasp this movement? Luch'uan hsien has furnished some experience in this concern.

The Secretary Takes A Part, the Whole Party Takes A Firm Hold

The most important problem in whether or not a hsien can change itself into one like Tachai in three to five years is whether or not the secretary takes a part in and the whole Party takes firm hold of the movement.

As soon as it was established in 1968, the revolutionary committee of Luch'uan hsien decided to carry out penetratingly a mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture. But this movement was not carried out well. Some leading comrades regarded the learning from Tachai as a task for the agricultural department alone and separated political work from the learning from Tachai. Those responsible for political work did not mention learning from Tachai; those who grasped production said nothing about putting politics in command. Many lines of business did not know clearly how to carry out their work in connection with learning from Tachai. Why did these problems crop up? The main cause was that the hsien leading comrades did not understand sufficiently the important meaning of learning from Tachai in agriculture and did not learn from Tachai by taking it as the orientation and the road, but simply regarded Tachai as "a model in production." They were afraid of being accused of "having put production in a prominent position" if they grasped too tightly the movement of learning from Tachai.

Keeping these problems in mind, the members of the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's writings and concepts about the relationship between revolution and production and between politics and economy, thereby further understanding that: Chairman Mao's call, "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," has pointed out the orientation and the road of building the countryside as a whole. Whether or not we learn from Tachai and whether or not we grasp the movement of learning from Tachai is not an ordinary problem but a major problem of whether or not we carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We should act in accordance with the orientation indicated by Chairman Mao and lead the 420,000 people of the hsien to build Luch'uan into a socialist new area after the pattern of Tachai--this is an important political task for the hsien committee. Not only the secretary must take a part in this task, but the whole Party should also grasp it. All branches of work must aim at this target.

With thinking raised to a higher level, the secretary and the deputy secretary of the hsien committee and the other seven members of the standing committee often went deep into the basic level to grasp the movement of learning from Tachai, and only one or two of them stayed to handle the day-to-day work. They tried to make clear the ideological trend and to promptly educate the cadres and the masses in Mao Tse-tung's thought. They tried to make clear the natural conditions, so that planning might be compatible to objective reality. They grasped the typical cases and used them as a guide and promptly summed up and popularized the advanced experience of learning from Tachai. The hsien Party committee held study classes twice and organized the cadres and the masses to visit and learn from the advanced units, and conducted education in ideology and political line, so that various departments and various lines of trade might really shift their stands to the side of serving the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture, orientate themselves to the countryside and to the basic level, and compete with one another in promoting the movement of learning from Tachai.

Raise the Leading Group's Consciousness of the Line

In the course of leading the movement of learning from Tachai, the Party committee of Luch'uan hsien discovered that some communes and brigades changed their outlook quickly but others did not learn well. Why? After making deep-going investigation and analysis, it found that the leading members of the Party branch of many brigades had various kinds of ideological problems. Some of them feared making mistakes, others feared hardships, still others feared "suffering a loss" if they were posted as cadres.....

Facts have shown that: A unit cannot learn well from Tachai if its leading members do not have high consciousness ofthe line struggle and do not have the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly. In learning from Tachai, the first prerequisite isto transform the world outlook of the members of the leading group and to raise their consciousness of the line struggle.

Members of the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee first acted on themselves. They compared their ideological problems with those existing among the basic-level cadres and traced the causes. They discovered that some leading comrades of the hsien level also were afraid of making mistakes, feared hardships and did not work contentedly. They determined to start by revolutionizing their own thinking. They seriously studied Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and consciously fought against self-interests and criticized revisionism. After that, the members of the hsien Party committee went separately to the basic level to carry out education in ideology and political line and conduct revolutionary mass criticism in accordance with the basic-level cadres' ideological problems in different periods of time. In this way, people's mental condition went through a tremendous change.

Some cadres formerly held the wrong viewpoint that "it is too dangerous to work on a big scale; it is also dangerous not to do any work; the safest thing is to do a little bit of work every year." They, too, have changed ideologically. "There is a big population but insufficient land and the mountains are high and

the precipices steep, so that we cannot learn from Tachai"; "there are no mountains and no slopes, the people are poor and the land is sterile, so that we cannot learn from Tachai"; "the masses are backward, so that we cannot learn from Tachai"--all these fallacies and absurdities have been smashed. Many things which could not be achieved in a decade or two in the past have now been achieved in one or two years and even in a few months. Some units which "long remained backward" in the past have ranked among the advanced. Some people who formerly thought that "potentials had been totally tapped" and "production had increased to its peak" also have found a new way to learn from Tachai.

Shiht'ang brigade is situated in a hilly area where there is a large population but insufficient farmland. Formerly the cadres of this brigade adhered to old rules and conventions and did not make efforts to create a new enterprise. The water of the streams was not conducted into the fields and the wasteland on the hills was not reclaimed for use as farmland. The secretary of the brigade Party branch even thought that he had "firmly held the revolutionary family assets." He said: "I came of a poor family. I have been posted as a cadre ever since the agrarian reform. I have never been corrupted, I am not degenerated and I never engaged in profiteering. Where am I wrong?" During the open-door Party rectification in 1969, the masses asked him acutely: "You have been a cadre for some ten years. Tachai brigade carries out its work enthusiastically, but our brigade works lackadaisically. You have never carried out Chairman Mao's directive, 'In agriculture, learn from Tachai.' Do you still say that you have made no mistakes?"

The criticism and help from the masses hit him at the vital point. He did not sleep well for three nights running. He took the lead in relentlessly fighting against conservative ideas and selfish and impure thoughts. He also led the masses to fight against heaven and earth and to create a new enterprise. In a year or more, canals were dug, stone via ducts and power stations built, and more than 500 mow of farmland was reclaimed, greatly increasing grain output.

While carrying out penetratingly the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture, the revolutionary committees at various levels in Luch'uan hsien paid constant attention to the new trend of class struggle and promptly criticized the tendency toward capitalism, so that the brigades which had learned from Tachai with good results might have a still clearer orientation and worked even more vigorously. The 23 backward brigades which were relatively seriously orientated toward capitalism also touched off an upsurge of learning from Tachai and quickly changed their outlook.

Make Practical Overall Planning

In the course of learning from Tachai, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Luch'uan hsien discovered that some brigades only worked superficially and paid no attention to achieving practical results; other brigades grasped long-term construction but neglected production in the current year, or they grasped production in the current year but neglected long-term construction; still others grasped grain production but neglected

various other undertakings. They seriously summed up historical experience and sternly criticized the erroneous subjective tendency which was alienated from reality. In the course of practice, they learned that, in turning theirs into a hsien after the pattern of Tachai, they must proceed from the actual conditions, adopt means appropriate to local conditions, make overall planning, combine revolutionary vigor with a scientific attitude, and handle correctly the following several relations:

Correctly handle the relations between expansion of farm acreage and increase of per-unit-area output.

In Luch'uan hsien, there is a large population but insufficient farmland, the underground water table is low and the fields are elevated. Carrying out capital construction of farmland and irrigation is an important measure for developing production. The leading cadres of the hsien and commune levels went deep among the masses, surveyed the lie of the local land and found more than 40 localities suitable for building dams to check the river water for irrigation purposes, more than 800 water resources useful for power generation, and a large number of mounds which could be developed for use as farmland. Through deep-going investigation, they saw that although there was a large population and insufficient farmland in Luch'uan hsien, yet there were many spots suitable for use as farmland; although the fields were elevated and the water level was low, yet dams could be built to impound the river water for irrigation and there were great potentials for generating power for use in lifting water from the river to the fields. The idea that no water could be obtained for irrigating the fields and no wasteland could be reclaimed for use as farmland, was unfounded. They boldly aroused the masses to carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth, to eliminate the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of attaching greater importance to big projects than to small projects and attaching greater importance to power generation than to water conservation, and to correctly handle the relations between water conservation, power generation and land reclamation. In autumn and winter of each year, the hsien vigorously carries out water conservation and power generation and reclaims wasteland for use as farmland, thereby quickening the tempo of agricultural capital construction.

It is necessary to reclaim wasteland on the hills and use it as farmland, so as to expand the crop acreage, to grow more crops to reap a bigger harvest. It is also necessary to grasp well the capital construction of the existing farmland, to increase the output per unit area and to combine production of the current year with long-term construction. This is an important problem in learning from Tachai in connection with the local conditions and in guaranteeing a stable and high yield of grain.

Some people said: "Per-mow output of grain of the hsien has surpassed the target set in the 'National Program for Agricultural Development' for four years running. We cannot make the farmland give a greater yield unless we have a large supply of chemical fertilizer."

Was this true? The hsien leadership was enlightened by the fact that Hsikuapo production team reaped high yields for five years running by simultaneously carrying out capital construction of the existing farmland and

reclaiming wasteland and expanding farm acreage. They on the one hand vigorously built water conservation projects and power plants and reclaimed wasteland for farming and, on the other hand, grasped the existing farmland capital construction and repeatedly summed up and popularized the experience of Hsikuapo production team. They made overall planning of the farmland of the hsien, classified the different kinds of land, made clear the orientation in which they should work vigorously, thereby continuously increasing the per-unit-area output of the existing farmland.

Correctly handle the relations between grain production and various other undertakings.

To increase grain production and at the same time to develop various other undertakings--this definitely will involve a contradiction. In resolving this contradiction, the leadership of Luch'uan hsien aroused the masses to criticize the idea that "we are subject to criticism if we do not grasp grain production; it does not matter if we do not grasp the various other undertakings," and to adopt effective measures and make proper arrangements for manpower, cultivation of farmland and growing of crops. Many brigades quickly changed their outlook of carrying on a single undertaking alone. Compared with that in 1964, the acreage sown to economic crops in the whole hsien in 1970 was more than doubled; collective accumulation increased in a comparatively big degree, a greater contribution was made toward the state, and the commune members were allotted with 50 percent more cash.

- Joint Investigation Group of CCP
Luch'uan Hsien Committee and CCP
Yulin District Committee

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Carry Out the Party's Policies, Push Forward the Movement of Learning from Tachai

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 3, 1972)

The Party committee of Changchuang commune, Hunyuan hsien, Shansi Province, takes the carrying out of the Party's policies as a major business in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, thereby further carrying out the Party's various policies, arousing the enthusiasm of the broad masses of commune members and giving an impetus to the deep-going development of the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture.

Changchuang commune comprises seven production brigades. It is situated on a plain where water is resourceful and natural conditions are comparatively good. In 1969 and 1970, the average output of grain per mow surpassed the target laid down in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." But the improvement was not big. After investigation and study, the commune Party committee discovered that some commune and brigade cadres did not pay attention to carrying out the Party's policies, so that the Party's various policies in the countryside were not put on a sound footing, the commune members' enthusiasm for building socialism was dampened and the development of agricultural production impeded.

In order to raise the cadres' consciousness in carrying out the Party's policies, the Party committee of Changchuang commune organized the cadres to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and, in connection with their work, to sum up their experience in carrying out the Party's policies, thereby strengthening their regard for the policies.

Kuts'e brigade is an advanced unit in this commune in learning from Tachai in agriculture. In 1968, because it seriously carried out the Party's various policies in the countryside, its average grain output per mow was 618 catties. In 1969, during the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture, some cadres paid no attention to carrying out the Party's policies, thereby dampening the commune members' enthusiasm. That year, the average grain output per mow dropped to 516 catties. In 1970, this brigade solved the problem of carrying out the Party's policies. Its average grain output again rose to 628 catties per mow.

Hsuts'un brigade formerly did not raise many pigs. Since last year, thanks to the execution of the Party's policy on pig raising, its number of pigs in pen has risen by over 30 percent.

After summing up these experiences, the cadres understood that: The Party's policies are a concrete embodiment of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line; to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we must perseveringly put the Party's policies on a sound footing.

After the broad masses of cadres raised their consciousness of carrying out the Party's policies, the commune Party committee mobilized the cadres and the commune members--while summing up the historical experience of

the struggle between the two lines in this commune with reference to realities--to carry out revolutionary mass criticism and to relentlessly criticize the crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him in intervening from the Right sometimes and from the "Left" at other times to undermine the Party's various economic policies, thereby enabling them to distinguish between the two lines and clearing away all obstacles in the course of carrying out the policies. Since last year, this commune has been able to carry out the Party's policies comparatively correctly in drawing production plans, doing various undertakings and making year-end allotment. Various branches of work in this commune developed in broad strides.

In order to turn the Party's policies into a conscious action of the broad masses, the Party committee of Changchuang commune has also adopted many concrete measures to educate the broad masses in the Party's policies. Since last year, various brigades have generally propagandized the Party's various policies so that all families know very well the Party's directives and policies. The broad masses of commune members not only understand the Party's policies but, during practice, also help and supervise the cadres in carrying out the Party's policies. The members of the commune Party committee constantly make deep-going investigation and study, detect new problems met in the course of carrying out the Party's policies and promptly solve them. Thanks to their serious execution of the Party's various policies in the countryside, the commune members' enthusiasm in building socialism has been greatly aroused and a great impetus given to the deep-going development of the commune-wide mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture. Before sowing began, all the farmland of the commune had been deeply plowed. The number of pigs by the end of 1971 surpassed 3,000 as against some 700 in 1970, and manure also increased by 200 percent as against that in 1970. On the basis of grain output having surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development" for two years running, a big increase was again registered in agricultural production in this commune in 1971. (New China News Agency)

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ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

PLA Regiment Keeps Constant Ties with Soldiers

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 3, 1972)

a regimental party committee of the people's liberation army stationed in the paoting administrative region in north china's hopei province has strengthened its ideological revolutionization by relying on the masses.

the committee members often go to squads. they join the men in political study, military training and productive labour and modestly learn from them, while summing up typical experience to promote the revolutionization and militancy of the regiment.

during the revolutionary war years, the regiment performed outstanding services. after china entered the socialist period, the regimental party committee carried forward the army's revolutionary tradition of unity between officers and men. before the cultural revolution, the committee members rejected the anti-party careerist peng teh-huai's revisionist measures aimed at separating those in higher and lower positions. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, it asked its members to consider this question: "as the socialist revolution is developing in depth, how can we do a still better job of ideological revolutionization and ensure that each of us advances along chairman mao's revolutionary line at all times?" in order to find a solution, they studied chairman mao's teaching: "the revolutionary committee should... organize itself into a revolutionized leading group which maintains close ties with the masses" and "in a sense, the fighters with the most practical experience are the wisest and the most capable". and they were enlightened by kuo chung-tien's example, who is a standing committee member of the party committee and a combat hero, first class. whenever he goes to a company, he asks the squad leader to put his name on the rolls. he eats, lives and takes part in physical labour and military training like an ordinary fighters. at company or squad meetings, he takes the lead in criticizing revisionism and fighting self. he is brave in telling the fighters what is on his mind and invites them to help him. this has promoted his ideological revolutionization and helped him do his work better.

based on kuo's experience, the party committee passed a resolution that each committee member should go and work at a selected spot often in order to draw political sustenance from the fighters.

in response, a standing committee member and deputy political commissar of the regiment, who joined the revolution at the age of thirteen and distinguished himself during the war years, spent 190 days in the past two years in a squad. there he learned a lot from the soldiers' lofty ideas and fine qualities, always eating, living and working with them. his vigorous revolutionary spirit won praise from the fighters. they said: "our deputy political commissar is full of vigour and one with the masses. he is a vanguard on our way forward."

another deputy political commissar selected a company which has been a long-standing advanced collective. every kind of work is done smoothly and well in the company. he was contented with this. at a squad meeting, a fighter criticized him, saying: "it seems to me that you are tainted with arrogance and complacency. this blinds you to the same tendency among our company cadres that hold us back." he listened to his opinions about the company cadres and found that he touched a living question. accordingly, he criticized his own arrogance and complacency at a company meeting. this touched off a battle against this bad tendency. the battle made the company advance more vigorously.

the regimental party committee also periodically called meetings of fighters and cadres to criticize and comment on the party committee's work. it urged the members to take the initiative in talking with the fighters and asking for their criticism and help.

the party committee once asked the fighters to suggest ways to do political work during a long-distance training. many methods were suggested. the party committee members went down to the companies and squads to join the fighters in revolutionary mass criticism and attend the party meetings. this made the political work lively and effective.

thanks to the party committee's direct reliance on the masses, the members' consciousness of the struggle between the two lines has been raised, their revolutionary will has become stronger and the style of work sounder. the fighters commented that the squads the party committee members went to had become "front-line headquarters" for exercising good leadership.

THEATRICAL TROUPES

Central China Peasants Welcome Theatrical Troupe

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Feb. 4, 1972)

a theatrical troupe in yenling county of central china's honan province has given more than 210 performances in 11 people's communes in the past year to the delight of the commune members. under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line on literature and art, it serves proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers and often tours the villages with revolutionary theatrical items.

the theatrical troupe arrived at hochang production brigade shortly after performing in another place one evening. they were welcomed at the threshing ground. they immediately set about to put up the stage. they propped up the seven special carts and dismantled the trunks holding stage costumes into boards to be laid on the carts as stage. then they put up the back

cloth, the lights and scenery. thus the stage was ready in less than half an hour. after the performance, the artists dismantled and put everything back onto the carts. they said that this was a result of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

when the county theatrical troupe went to a village before the cultural revolution, some commune members would have to stop work to prepare the stage. during this revolution, some members of the troupe proposed a mobile stage so as to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants better. but some people said: "the job of artists is to perform and nothing else. it has always been like that."

the members of the theatrical troupe studied chairman mao's articles "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" and "serve the people". they realized that serving the workers, peasants and soldiers is the rule that they should follow. they pooled their wisdom and consulted the workers, and finally designed and built a mobile 63-square metre stage.

after that, they made further improvements. they made special scenery, tables, chairs and beds that could be dismantled and put together easily. this facilitated transportation. the commune members were pleased. they said: "this theatrical troupe does everything for the workers, peasants and soldiers. we like it."

the troupe often performs "the red lantern", "shachiapang" and other modern revolutionary theatrical works and items of their own creation in the countryside. everywhere they go, they become one of the masses, work in the fields with the commune members, fetch water and sweep the courtyard for the poor and lower-middle peasants and give them hair-cuts. during work-breaks, they put on performances in the fields. the theatrical troupe went to pofeng production brigade of the taocheng commune during the wheat harvest last year. they got to know the commune members in the course of harvesting and giving performances. the commune members said: "we like the modern revolutionary theatrical works you put on. we will learn the revolutionary spirit of tre heroes and do our best for socialist construction".

the theatrical troupe also gives special shows in the day time for the old and disabled commune members and women with small children who are not able to attend evening performances. though the spectators may be few, the actors perform just like in the evening, seriously and whole-heartedly. they once came to the chihle commune's sunkeng production brigade to perform "shachiapang". when two old people heard the line "without the party my whole family would have died long ago", they were deeply moved. after the performance, they held the actress by the hand and told her of their miserable life in the old society. the old man recalled that he had never had enough food and clothes in the old days, and had never had cotton padded trousers and shoes in winter. and to see a play would have been impossible. the old woman added that in the old society she had no roof over her head. year in and year out, she had to go begging and lived outside temples. after liberation she has a new house, ample food and clothing and often saw films and

plays. life was happy now. they said that all this was due to the fine leadership of the communist party and chairman mao.

the county theatrical troupe often creates and puts on items reflecting the struggle and life in a locality. the items on the local advanced people and their heroic deeds are especially welcomed.

WORKER HERO

Part Three on Wang Chin-hsi: Revolutionary Vanguard with High Aspirations

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 4, 1972)

starting as an ordinary oil worker, wang chin-hsi matured under the illumination of mao tsetung thought and became a member of the chinese communist party central committee.

he was born in a poor peasant family in chihchin village near kansu's yumen. he went begging in his childhood. he worked in the yumen oilfield for almost ten years but was never allowed to touch even the brake handle of a drilling machine. after the area was liberated, he made rapid progress with the help of the party. he became a driller and a drilling team leader and soon joined the communist party.

the party liberated him from the abyss of misery and wang chin-hsi never forgot this. after studying chairman mao's works, he came to recognize that it was not enough for a communist to be grateful to the party. he must have the iron determination to work hard for the realization of communism throughout the world. he then began to regard well drilling as a contribution to the great socialist revolution. he joined other workers in wholeheartedly drilling more standard wells for the country.

wang chin-hsi attended the national congress of model workers in peking in 1959 and was awarded "selected works of mao tsetung". though he had had almost no schooling he studied them very hard. he learned how to read and write in the process.

great mao tsetung thought gave wang chin-hsi inexhaustible wisdom and strength and the revolutionary courage to defeat any enemy and overcome any difficulty. he devoted his whole life to developing china's socialist petroleum industry. in the 1950's when his team was working in yumen's chilien mountains for seven years, they drilled more than 70 kilometres, matching the total for old china from 1907 to 1949. in the 1960's he gave outstanding service in helping open the big taching oilfield. he and the other taching workers during the great proletarian cultural revolution firmly defended chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the achievements of the taching. he was encouraged

by china's socialist revolution and construction rapidly advancing and the world revolution surging forward after the ninth party congress. he saw in his mind's eye the future of china's petroleum industry. he said: "the people need petroleum in making revolution and getting prepared against any war of aggression. my life-long wish is to see our petroleum industry develop as fast as possible."

in doing his work, he was very strict and down-to-earth. with the help of the oilfield revolutionary committee, wang chin-hsi organized a team to collect scrap iron and steel, including discarded screws, after the ninth party congress.

wang chin-hsi led the waste material collecting team to the first well he and other workers had drilled ten years ago. he said: "we mustn't forget the tradition of hard work. it's important to collect waste material to serve socialism." this was in response to the few people who wondered why he should worry about such small things. the workers and cadres praised him.

people understood what was uppermost in his mind. many similar groups were organized to repair parts and reassemble them into derricks and other equipment.

when he learned that yet another big oilfield had been discovered, wang chin-hsi was so happy that he could not sleep well several nights. he wanted to go and open the new oilfield.

on wang chin-hsi's proposal, the taching oilfield revolutionary committee send many outstanding oil workers and equipment to the new oilfield. not long afterwards it was decided that taching should give greater assistance so that personnel and equipment decreased sharply in taching. some people were afraid that this would affect taching's expansion. the iron man said: "we have the wise leadership of chairman mao and the party central committee and the help of the people's liberation army so we can overcome any difficulty. we must expand taching and also help open the new oilfield."

the heroic taching oil workers in fact did fulfil their task assigned by the party. the capacity added in 1970 was considerably more than the previous year and crude oil output rose by over 30 per cent. they made advances in both revolution and production.

wang chin-hsi was never taken in by the fallacy "china is oil poor" spread by foreign bourgeois experts over the years. he said: "i refuse to believe that oil lies only under foreign lands." how to explore oil resources was on his mind day and night. every time he went to attend meetings at higher levels he would go to the technical departments to learn about the petroleum industry in other countries. he studied the information and thought about what was needed for china's oil industry. he estimated how many prospecting teams and drilling teams should be organized and how long it would take to make a general survey of all the areas in china that might have oil deposits.

iron man wang chin-hsi always bore in mind the needs of the party and the revolution and always thought of expanding china's oil industry. he said confidently: "the day must come when china will / have an abundance of oil exclamation"

USE OF TECHNICIANS

South China Machinery Plant Makes Good Use of Technicians

(NCNA-English Nanning, Feb. 4, 1972)

the liuchow machinery plant in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region of south china has helped its technicians study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, take the road of integrating with the workers and remould their world outlook. the plant party committee and revolutionary committee have implemented the party's policy of uniting with, educating and remoulding the intellectuals. technicians and workers in the past few years designed and produced more than 100 pieces of precision machinery, made more than 900 technical innovations and trial-made five new products in the spirit of self-reliance.

there are more than 200 technicians in the plant. in the struggle-criticism-transformation movement, the plant party committee and revolutionary committee seriously studied chairman mao's great call "unite to win still greater victories" and chairman mao's policies towards intellectuals. they understand that it is important in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line to implement the party's policy towards intellectuals and to bring the initiative of the technicians into play to serve socialism. they help them eliminate old ideas through the test of practice, and at the same time, show confidence in them and enable them display their talent. all the technicians are in three-in-one groups in the workshops and make technical innovations with the workers. some were elected to leading plant and workshop bodies.

the committees educate the technical personnel in ideology and political line, taking it as an important task. the committees encourage them to study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works, and do careful work, drawing on typical examples, to raise their consciousness in remoulding their world outlook.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, a technician in the plant tried to solve the problem of air leakage from a cap screw on the cylinder produced by the plant. lacking confidence in the masses and their practical experience, he experimented for over one year all by himself behind closed doors. all his 46 experiments failed. during the cultural revolution, workers, cadres and technicians formed a three-in-one group to tackle the problem together. they achieved success after only one experiment. the plant leadership exhibited both the unsuccessful and successful models as vivid education in political line for the technicians.

a technician was then conducting an experiment on a new technology. he was busy all day long but could not arrive at a solution by himself. after seeing the exhibition, he decided to change his work style and invited workers to join in the experiment. pooling their wisdom, they produced an aluminium alloy cylinder which performs well and lessens cost.

the plant trial-produced a petrol engine with big-diametre cylinders in 1971. after the engine was assembled, the workers pointed out that the precision of one of the components was not up to standard and suggested improvement. some of the technicians became complacent and ignored the suggestion. after learning of this, the secretary of the plant party committee led the workers and the technicians responsible in making an experiment. they installed the engine on a motor vehicle and made a 200-kilometre trial run. on their return trip, the engine ran into trouble and they had to push the vehicle part of the way back. during this time, the workers explained to the technicians the flaw in the engine and this made the technicians see the dangers of complacency. they later improved the design with the workers and achieved satisfactory results.

the plant party committee commends and encourages technicians who have conscientiously remoulded their thinking and made contributions in their work. technician tsai pao-shu is vice-head of a three-in-one technical group. he earnestly studies chairman mao's works, learns from the fine qualities of the workers, and conscientiously remoulds his outlook. in four months, he and the workers successfully produced a big horse power petrol engine. he continued to make technical innovations and, in cooperation with the workers, designed and trial-produced another new-type petrol engine. his deeds are known throughout the plant and this has helped increase the revolutionary enthusiasm of the technicians.

WATER CONSERVANCY

East China Province Makes Progress in Water Conservancy

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Feb. 4, 1972)

east china's chekiang province has made big headway in water conservancy as the commune members work hard to build irrigation canals and reservoirs and ponds.

the province has since liberation completed half a million reservoirs, ponds, dams, weirs, culverts and sluice gates and built and strengthened river and sea dykes totalling over 2,000 kilometres in length. dykes along the chientang river estuary have been repaired and are now better able to withstand typhoons and tidal waves. unruly rivers have been tamed and the river valleys basically freed from floods and drought. chekiang now has seven times as much land giving stable yields despite drought or excessive rain as in early post-liberation days.

coastal chekiang has many rivers and streams and plenty of rain, all favourable to agriculture. under reactionary rule by the kuomintang before liberation,

rivers silted up, dykes were neglected, forests destroyed and soil badly erosed, resulting in frequent floods and drought.

sustained efforts were made to build water conservancy works under the leadership of the communist party after liberation. the hilly areas concentrated on conserving water or leading it uphill; the plains developed power-driven irrigation and drainage systems, dredged and reorganized waterways and levelled land; the coastal regions and off-shore islands raced against time to construct and strengthen sea dykes and build reservoirs and ponds alongside reclamation of sea beaches. many wells were sunk to tap subterranean water.

grain output in hilly chinnua county in western chekiang used to be low before liberation because the water conservancy works were out of repair and natural disasters frequent. under the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao, the people have since liberation gone all out to control water and completed an irrigation network with 600 reservoirs capable of storing 10,000 cubic metres each and over 30 bigger ones each with a storage capacity of over one million cubic metres. most of the county's farmland is now under gravitational irrigation. 2,700 hectares of rolling land has been turned into good fields. all this contributed to the county's good harvests over the past ten years.

tunghsiang county is situated on the hangchow-chiahsing-huchou plain which is criss-crossed by waterways. under the feudal system of ownership and small peasant economy before liberation, farmland was divided into small, uneven plots, which made irrigation very difficult. after liberation and especially during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people emulated the revolutionary spirit of the "foolish old man who removed the mountains" by dredging waterways, digging new ones and levelling land. in the past four years they have done 17 million cubic metres of earth and stone work, levelled 10,000 hectares and improved irrigation greatly. the county's grain yield per hectare topped 7.5 tons for three consecutive years. grain reserves of the collective and food consumption of commune members increased year after year.

the people's communes show the immense capability of the collective economy in building water conservancy works. relying on the communes and assisted by the state, haining county installed over 300 kilometres of power transmission lines, built 200 pumping stations and dug canals and ditches extending more than 3,000 kilometres. irrigation and drainage are now basically mechanized. in undertaking these projects, the communes and production brigades covered three-fourths of the total investments and supplied manpower to the tune of 7.5 million workdays.

the people in hsiaoshan county on the southern bank of the chientang river started to reclaim sea beaches in 1968. after three years of work they built a 60-kilometre-long sea dyke with 1.6 million cubic metres of rocks and 11 times as much earth. in this way they reclaimed some 14,000 hectares. besides, they completed a big pumping station, a big transformer station and sluice gates,

dug over 200 kilometres of small waterways, put up 170 small pumping stations, and installed 120 kilometres of power transmission lines. over 80 per cent of the investment was covered by the communes and production brigades.

better water conservancy facilities give rise to more farm output. chekiang's grain output per unit has for years surpassed the norm set in the national programme for agricultural development. it reached 6.75 tons last year. output of tea, rapeseeds, silk cocoons and other industrial crops was higher than in the previous year.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Men's and Women's Volleyball Teams Leave Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 4, 1972)

the albanian men's and women's volleyball teams led by abdyl jaupi, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council, left here for kwangchow by air today after its friendly visit here.

the albanian volleyball teams arrived here from peking on january 29. that evening, the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet to warmly welcome the albanian comrades-in-arms. the banquet was alive with expressions of unity and militancy between the people and sportsmen of china and albania. liu yao-tsung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and vice-chairman abdyl jaupi in their speeches expressed the hope that the militant unity and revolutionary friendship between the two parties, two peoples and sportsmen of china and albania would be everlasting.

the shanghai municipal physical culture and sports commission held a ceremony in the chiangwan indoor stadium on the evening of january 31 to welcome the albanian volleyball teams visiting shanghai. after the ceremony, the albanian and the shanghai volleyball teams gave excellent, friendly exhibition matches before more than 5,000 spectators. the albanian and the fukien provincial men's and women's volleyball teams had friendly matches on the evening of february 2.

attending the ceremony and watching the matches were wang hsiu-chen, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, secretary of the shanghai c.p.c. municipal committee and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; yang fu-chen, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; wang shao-yung, kao chih-jung and liu yao-tsung, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of organizations concerned including chen shih-fa and chang ching-piao.

in shanghai, the albanian comrades-in-arms visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party and factories. they were warmly welcomed by the revolutionary people wherever they went.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Premier Chou En-lai Greets 24th Anniversary of Independence of Ceylon

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 3, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to madame sirimavo bandaranaike, prime minister of ceylon, expressing warm congratulations on the 24th anniversary of the independence of ceylon. full text of the message reads:

her excellency madame sirimavo bandaranaike,

prime minister of ceylon,

colombo.

on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the independence of ceylon, i wish, on behalf of the chinese government and people and in my own name, to express warm congratulations to your excellency and, through your excellency, to the government and people of ceylon.

under your excellency's leadership, the ceylonese government and people have made great efforts and achieved marked successes in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and developing national economy. in international affairs, the ceylonese government upholds justice, opposes imperialist and expansionist aggression and subversion and supports the afro-asian peoples in their national liberation movements, thus making contributions to the afro-asian cause of unity against imperialism. for this the chinese government and people express their admiration and appreciation.

may the traditional friendship between the chinese and ceylonese peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries grow stronger and develop daily.

may ceylon enjoy prosperity and her people happiness.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, february 3, 1972

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Foreign Minister Receives and Fetes Chinese Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Copenhagen, Feb. 3, 1972)

k.b. andersen, minister of foreign affairs of denmark, received all members of the chinese journalists' delegation yesterday afternoon in christianborg and had a friendly conversation with them.

the delegation is led by teng kang, deputy director of hsinhua news agency, with chang ying, deputy director of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry, as deputy leader.

present at the reception were troels oldenburg, head of the political legal service of the foreign ministry, and sven ebbesen, head of the press and cultural bureau of the foreign ministry.

yueh liang, chinese ambassador to denmark, was also present.

yesterday evening, k.b. andersen gave a dinner in christianborg for the delegation.

present at the dinner were troels oldenburg, sven ebbesen and other government officials as well as joergen peder hansen, chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the danish parliament, and representatives of press, industrial and commercial circles.

chinese ambassador yueh liang was also present.

guests and hosts had friendly conversations at the dinner.

the chinese journalists' delegation arrived here by air on the morning of february 1 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the danish government after concluding its friendly visit to norway.

Danish Minister of Trade Receives Chinese Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Copenhagen, Feb. 3, 1972)

erling jensen, danish minister of trade, received all members of the chinese journalists' delegation this morning in helsingoer and had a friendly conversation with them.

the minister also gave a dinner for the delegation which is led by teng kang, deputy director of hsinhua news agency, with chang ying, deputy director of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry, as deputy leader.

present on the occasion was sven ebbesen, head of the press and cultural bureau of the foreign ministry.

yueh liang, chinese ambassador to denmark, was also present.

yesterday evening, chinese ambassador yueh liang gave a reception at the embassy on the visit of the chinese journalists' delegation. some 100 danish government officials, press, industrial and commercial personages, and friends from other circles were present at the reception.

among the guests were erling jensen, minister of trade, torben h. ronne, permanent under-secretary of state of the foreign ministry, sven ebbesen, head of the press and cultural bureau of the foreign ministry, and hans soelvhoej, general director of radio denmark.

poul hansen, president of the danish association for cultural relations with china, the representative of the information bureau here of the republic of south viet nam, and envoys of some friendly countries were also present.

all members of the chinese journalists' delegation were present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean Secretary of State for Foreign Trade Gives Banquet on Occasion of China Visit by Guinean Government Trade Delegation He Leads

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 4, 1972)

aboubacar couatey,

guinean secretary of state for foreign trade, gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the china visit being made by the guinean government trade delegation he is leading.

attending the banquet were pai hsiang-kuo, minister, and chou hua-min, vice-minister, of foreign trade, and ho kung-kai, wang ming-chun, chen chin-lung and chou mien, leading members of departments concerned.

delegation leader aboubacar couatey and vice-minister chou hua-min addressed the party.

in his speech, the delegation leader strongly condemned imperialism for its aggression against africa. dealing with imperialist aggression against guinea, he pointed out that imperialism in a wild bid to maintain its hegemony was preparing to stage a come-back against

guinea. he said, "however, as president sekou toure put it, we should reply to imperialist violence by revolutionary violence. that is to say, our people who are enjoying freedom are determined to get well prepared for battle." he added, "we can say with certainty that all imperialist schemes will come to failure."

the guinean delegation leader paid tribute to the friendship of the chinese and guinean people. the guinean people, he said, would always remain the chinese people's staunch friend in the historic struggle waged by the people of various countries.

vice-minister chou hua-min expressed his thanks for the heart-warming and friendly speech by couatey. the vice-minister said: "the chinese and guinean people have always sympathized with and supported each other and have forged a profound friendship in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and in the efforts to build up their respective countries. the present friendly visit to china of the guinean government trade delegation has made positive contributions to promoting mutual understanding, developing the trade between the two countries and strengthening the militant friendship between the two peoples."

chou hua-min wished that the guinean people, under the leadership of president sekou toure, would constantly score new victories in struggling against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, safeguarding their national independence and building up their country.

attending the banquet were members of the guinean government trade delegation, guinean ambassador to china diop mamadou and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the guinean embassy in peking.

INDOCHINA WAR

Statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 4, 1972)

statement of the government of the people's republic of china

february 4, 1972

on february 2, 1972 the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam issued a statement, exposing the deceptive nature of the "eight-point peace plan" put forward by u.s. president nixon on january 25, further elaborating the two key problems in the "seven-point peace proposal" of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and expressing the firm determination of the south vietnamese people to carry the cause of resisting u.s. aggression and saving the nation to complete victory. the chinese government and people express their firm support to this statement.

the war in viet nam was started by u.s. imperialism single-handed. u.s. aggression is the root cause of the present situation in viet nam. therefore, no matter how nice the words of the u.s. government may be and how many points it may put forward in its "peace plans", its so-called peaceful settlement of the viet nam question and "ending the viet nam war" are nothing but deceitful empty talk so long as it does not completely stop its aggression against viet nam, and in particular so long as it does not withdraw the u.s. aggressor forces and vassal forces totally, before a set terminal date and unconditionally, does not stop its air raids and other acts of aggression against viet nam, does not cease its support for nguyen van thieu, a tool of u.s. aggression, and does not cease all its interference in the internal affairs of south viet nam.

on the surface the united states has declared in its "eight-point peace plan" its readiness to "withdraw all forces within six months of an agreement", but in fact it has advanced a long list of conditions to the vietnamese people without setting any specific terminal date for the withdrawal of troops. while declaring that "the political future of south viet nam" will be left for the south vietnamese people "to decide for themselves", the u.s. government has assumed the posture of the master of the destiny of south viet nam and designed a so-called "free and democratic" election program, which is actually to make the south vietnamese people lay down their arms and submissively accept the rule of the u.s.-puppet clique. the u.s. "eight-point peace plan" is most evidently not "a plan to end the war now" but a plan to prolong and intensify its war of aggression against viet nam, a monstrous scheme by means of "vietnamization" to perpetuate its forcible occupation of south viet nam and turn it into a new-type colony.

u.s. imperialism has long suffered disastrous defeats in its war of aggression against viet nam. president nixon himself admits that this has been "the most difficult war" in the history of the united states, but u.s. imperialism has refused to give up its aggressive ambitions and attempted to gain at the conference table what it cannot achieve on the battlefield. this is of course futile. the heroic vietnamese people have waged a protracted and most arduous struggle for national independence and liberation. their iron will "(boldface begins) to fight valiantly so that the yankees quit and the puppets topple (boldface ends)" is unshakable. as the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam has pointed out in its statement, "no brute force, no insolent threat, no perfidious trick can cause the vietnamese people to deviate from their noble objectives, viz. independence, freedom and advance to peaceful reunification of the country." by persisting in its war of aggression, u.s. imperialism will only suffer even more disastrous defeats and end up even more miserably.

the chinese government reaffirms its resolute support to the vietnamese and the other indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. this is an unshakable established policy of the chinese government and an unshirkable internationalist duty of the chinese people. the u.s.

government must honestly accept the "seven-point peace proposal" of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, stop its war of aggression against viet nam and the other indochinese countries, stop pushing its "vietnamization", "laotianization" and "khmerization" plans, withdraw the u.s. aggressor forces and vassal forces from south viet nam and the whole of indochina speedily, before a set terminal date, totally and unconditionally and cease to support the nguyen van thieu puppet clique, the lon nol-sirik matak traitorous clique and the rightists in laos. the questions of the three indochinese countries can only be settled by the three indochinese peoples themselves free from any foreign interference. so long as u.s. imperialism does not stop its aggression, the chinese people will do their utmost to give all-out support and assistance to the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory.

victory certainly belongs to the heroic vietnamese and the other indocninese peoples exclamation

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: US Imperialism Must Stop War of Aggression against Vietnam at Once

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 4, 1972)

the "people's daily" published an editorial today entitled "u.s. imperialism must stop its war of aggression against viet nam at once". it reads as follows:

the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam issued a statement on february 2, 1972 concerning the peaceful settlement of the viet nam question. the statement denounces u.s. president nixon's deceitful "eight-point peace plan" and exposes it as a plan of war "vietnamization" and a plan of neo-colonialism. it reiterates the seven-point solution put forward by the r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary government and elaborates further on two key points in the solution. it indicates that the south vietnamese people together with the people of the whole of viet nam are resolved to persist in and step up the fight till total victory. the chinese government and people resolutely support the just stand of the r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary government.

the aim of the "eight-point peace plan" dished up by nixon is to fool the american people and world public opinion and absolve the u.s. from the responsibility for obstructing the peaceful settlement of the viet nam issue so as to continue to pursue the war "vietnamization" programme. the communique issued by the delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on january 31 reveals this trick played by the nixon administration. now the statement of the r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary government has further made clear to the world that the obstruction to the peaceful

settlement of the viet nam question is entirely due to the obdurate insistence of u.s. imperialism on pursuing its policy of aggression against viet nam.

an important key to the solution of the viet nam question is the rapid and unconditional withdrawal on fixed date of all the u.s. aggressor troops and other foreign accomplice troops, and complete cessation of any war and military acts of the air force against viet nam. the nixon administration has indicated time and again that it will carry out "troop withdrawal" and "end the war". however it puts forth all kinds of unreasonable conditions for the pullout, unwilling to declare a definite time-table for troop withdrawal, does not stop the aggressive war acts against viet nam and continues to conduct wanton bombing of north viet nam. in such circumstances, how can the "conclusion" of the viet nam war be possible?

another important key to the settlement of the viet nam question is for the u.s. government to genuinely respect the south vietnamese people's right to self-determination and stop all interference in the internal affairs of south viet nam. the south vietnamese puppet regime is essentially a product of u.s. imperialist aggression against viet nam and a tool of aggression it has bolstered single-handedly. if it really has the desire to end its aggression against viet nam, u.s. imperialism must stop supporting the vietnamese traitor nguyen van thieu. the south vietnamese people have fought valiantly in bloodshed for the last ten years and more to drive out the u.s. aggressors, overthrow the puppet regime and liberate their own territory. how can the viet nam question be settled when u.s. imperialism is still trying to impose this puppet regime on the south vietnamese people by force and continue its war "vietnamization" programme?

the seven-point peace proposal of the r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary government and particularly the two key points it has stressed again are completely reasonable. the u.s. government must give a clearcut answer to it. the losing position of u.s. imperialism in its aggression against viet nam is beyond rescue. its only way out is to accept the seven-point peace proposal of the r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary government and effect a genuine peaceful settlement of the viet nam question. no frenzied desperate struggle or cunning deception are useful. u.s. imperialism will surely meet with more severe punishment from the vietnamese people and suffer still more ignominious defeat if it continues to prolong and step up its aggressive war.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese "Haguruma" (Gear) Theater Leaves Shenyang for Tientsin

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Feb. 3, 1972)

the japanese "haguruma" (gear) theatre led by natsuko fujikawa left here for tientsin by special train this morning after its successful performance tour here.

present at the railway station to give the theatre a warm send-off were leading members of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee and other departments concerned including yang chi, yin tsan-chen, pi wen-ting, li fan-ching, cheng hsiang-chiu, li ching-chang, liu hsiu-jen, liu ling and sung yen-chuang, as well as several hundred people including literary and art workers.

during its stay here, the theatre put on the full-length modern drama "raging waves" and one-act plays "a town in the lower reaches of the river", "the japanese revolution is sure to win" and "flames of wrath in okinawa". its excellent performance fully reflected the heroic, unflinching fighting spirit displayed by the japanese people in their struggle against the u.s.- japanese reactionaries and the miyamoto revisionist clique, and was warmly received by audiences of over 10,000. the theatre also visited the shenyang transformer plant, cable plant, the shenyang medical college and the study classes in model revolutionary theatrical works. it held forums and had get-togethers with shenyang workers and literary and art workers.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chinese Leaders Call at Nepalese Embassy To Condole on Death of Late Nepalese King Mahendra

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission, li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chou chien-jen, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee and president of the china-nepal friendship association, and chi peng-fei, foreign minister, called at the nepalese embassy in peking this afternoon to tender condolences on the death of his majesty mahendra bir bikram shah deva, the late king of nepal.

a portrait of his majesty king mahendra was placed in the embassy hall. a wreath presented by chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, was placed in

front of the portrait. the words on the white ribbon on the wreath read: "presented in memory of his majesty king mahendra of nepal".

in the hall were wreaths presented by soong ching ling and tung pi-wu, vice-chairmen of the people's republic of china; chu teh, chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee; and chou en-lai, premier of the state council; and wreaths presented by the ministry of national defence and ministry of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china.

in the company of ranadhir subba, nepalese ambassador to china, mrs. subba and diplomatic officials of the embassy, chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying, li hsien-nien, kuo mo-jo, chou chien-jen, chi peng-fei and others paid last respects and stood silent tribute to his majesty king mahendra before his portrait.

premier chou en-lai had a cordial conversation with ambassador ranadhir subba. premier chou en-lai asked the ambassador to convey to his majesty king birendra bir bikram shah deva of nepal the deep condolences expressed by chairman mao tsetung, vice-chairmen soong ching ling and tung pi-wu, himself and the chinese comrades present on the passing away of his majesty king mahendra.

premier chou said: his majesty king mahendra held high the banner of independence and fought bravely to resist foreign aggression and interference. we greatly admire this.

premier chou en-lai said that his majesty king mahendra and chairman mao tsetung personally forged the friendship between the two countries and people of china and nepal. he expressed the hope that ambassador subba and the embassy staff would turn grief into strength, carry on in the spirit of his majesty the late king mahendra, and promote the continuous development of the friendship between the two people.

premier chou en-lai wrote in the visitors' book: "his majesty king mahendra is immortal exclamation long live the great friendship between the two countries and people of china and nepal exclamation"

also present to pay last tribute to the late king were leading members of chinese government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including hsiao ching-kuang, wu teh, peng shao-hui, pai hsiang-kuo, chen mu-hua, han nien-lung and ting hsi-lin.

leading members of the tibet autonomous regional revolutionary committee and the lhasa municipal revolutionary committee, including jen jung, kao sheng-hsuan, pa sang and li pen-shan called at the nepalese consulate-general in lhasa this afternoon to tender condolences on the death of the late king.

Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai Congratulate King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva on His Succession to Throne

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 3, 1972)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to his majesty birendra bir bikram shah deva, king of nepal, expressing warm congratulations on the occasion of his succession to the throne. full text of the message reads:

his majesty birendra bir bikram shah deva,

king of nepal

kathmandu

on the occasion of your succession to the throne, we, on behalf of the chinese government and people, express warm congratulations to your majesty and to the government and people of the kingdom of nepal. may the friendship and the friendly relations and cooperation between china and nepal be consolidated and developed continuously.

tung pi-wu
vice-chairman of the people's
republic of china

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

february 3, 1972

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Comrades Li Hsien-nien, Li Shui-ching, Hsu Pin-chou and Chen Mu-hua Meet Comrade Kye Hyong Sun and Other Comrades on Korean Delegation of Machine Industry

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 3, 1972)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, li shui-ching and hsu pin-chou, minister and vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building, and chen mu-hua, vice-minister of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries, met and had cordial and friendly conversation here today with comrade kye hyong sun, head of the korean delegation of machine building and minister of the first ministry of machine industry of the democratic people's republic of korea, and other members of the delegation.

present on the occasion were korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk, and jon dong su, economic counsellor of the korean embassy in peking.

present were also leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned, including tsao ke-chiang, kao shih-lun, wang tzu-chuan, sung hsiu-ting, chen yu-fa and kung su-chin.

Korean Ambassador Gives Banquet on Occasion of Visit to China of Korean Delegation of Machine Industry

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 3, 1972)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the korean delegation of machine industry.

attending the banquet upon invitation were li shui-ching, minister, and hsu pin-chou, vice-minister, of the chinese first ministry of machine building; chung yu-yi, a leading member of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members of other organizations concerned, including chang yun-chih, kao shih-lun, liu chun and hsing jen-hsien.

attending were kye hyong sun, head of the korean delegation and minister of the first ministry of machine industry of the d.p.r.k., and members of the delegation.

comrades kye hyong sun and li shui-ching spoke at the banquet. comrade kye hyong sun said: "during our stay in china we have received warm welcome wherever we are and have experienced the fraternal friendship of the chinese people and working class for the korean people." he expressed the conviction that through the current visit, the friendship between the people of korea and china and the relations of friendly cooperation in the field of machine building industry between the two countries would be further developed.

comrade li shui-ching said: "the korean comrades-in-arms, through their visit, have brought us the profound friendship of the fraternal korean people and the heroic korean people's valuable experience in developing machine building industry through self-reliance and hard struggle. this has inspired the chinese people, specially the comrades on the machine building front. we express our heartfelt thanks for this." he asked the korean comrades-in-arms to convey the cordial regards of the chinese people and the chinese machine building workers to the korean people and comrades-in-arms on the korean machine building front when they are back at home, and wished them still greater new success in revolution and construction in future.

Head of Korean Delegation of Machine Industry Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 4, 1972)

kye hyong sun, head of the korean delegation of machine industry and minister of the first ministry of machine industry, left here for home by air today.

he was seen-off at the airport by li shui-ching and hsu pin-chou, chinese minister and vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building, chung yu-yi, a leading member of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of other organizations concerned, including kao shih-lun, chang yun-chih and wang tzu-chuan.

also present were korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk, and jon dong su, economic counsellor of the korean embassy in peking.

PLA North China Sea Fleet Holds Meeting to Mark Korean People's Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 4, 1972)

commanders and fighters of the north china sea fleet of the chinese people's liberation army held a grand meeting today to warmly celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the korean people's army.

attending the meeting were senior colonel jang rae hyen, military attache, and captain mun song taik, deputy military attache, of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking.

present were lai kuang-tsu, a leading member of the p.l.a. navy; yin tso-chen, deputy director of foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence; yang li and chang chun-sheng, leading members of the north china sea fleet and a unit under the fleet; and pei wei-tseng and shih shih-ping, leading members of the p.l.a. units stationed in the locality.

the meeting was permeated with warm expressions of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two peoples and two armies of china and korea. comrade chang chun-sheng and senior colonel jang rae hyen spoke at the meeting.

on behalf of the commanders and fighters of the fleet, chang chun-sheng expressed warm festival greetings to the korean comrades-in-arms. he said: "under the wise leadership of the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung and through 24 years of tempering in struggle, the korean people's army has grown into a staunch force at the anti-imperialist forefront in the east." he warmly congratulated the korean people's army on their great achievements and expressed the firm conviction that the korean people's

army would win new and still greater victories in the forthcoming struggles.

chang chun-sheng said: "the people of china and korea have had common experiences. the peoples and armed forces of the two countries fought shoulder to shoulder in the common struggle against the u.s. and japanese aggressors. this great militant frienoship sealed in blood in the protracted revolutionary struggles is indestructible. following chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people and armed forces will always unite, fight and win victory together with the korean people and armed forces in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism."

senior colonel jang rae hyen gave an account of the victorious and glorious militant course traversed by the korean people's army since its founding.

he said: "the victory won by the korean people in the fatherland liberation war clearly proves that no force can conquer the people who, under the leadership of the party's great leader comrade kim il sung, rally closely round the leader, take up arms and rise in struggle for freedom, independence and progress of the fatherland."

senior colonel jang rae hyen said that tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army, under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung and the chinese communist party, have made brilliant achievements in promoting socialist construction and in the struggle to strengthen national defence capability. "the korean people and the commanders and fighters of the people's army take all these achievements of the fraternal chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army as their own, heartily rejoice over them and express warm congratulations," he said.

their speeches were warmly applauded.

the meeting was followed by the showing of korean films.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

President and Begum Bhutto Call on Comrade Chang Chien and Expresse Deep Condolences on Comrade Chen Yi's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1972)

president zulfikar ali bhutto of the islamic republic of pakistan and begum nusrat bhutto called on comrade chang chien this morning and expressed their deep condolences on comrade chen yi's death.

president and begum bhutto were accompanied by aziz ahmed, secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs, sultan m. khan, foreign secretary, and k.m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china, and his wife.

Pakistan President and Begum Bhutto Give Farewell Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1972)

president zulfikar ali bhutto of the islamic republic of pakistan and begum nusrat bhutto gave a farewell banquet at the great hall of the people here at noon today.

attending the banquet upon invitation were:

chinese leaders chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying, li hsien-nien, li teh-sheng, kuo mo-jo, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, chi peng-fei, wu teh and hsiao ching-kuang;

samdech norodom sihanouk, cambodian head of state, and madame sihanouk; samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of camoodia, and madame penn nouth; and sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs, and madame sarin chhak; and

hyun jun keuk, ambassador to china of the democratic people's republic of korea, and madame hyun jun keuk; ker meas, cambodian ambassador to china; and nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking.

president bhutto and premier chou en-lai proposed toasts at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of solidarity and friendship between the people of china and pakistan.

president bhutto said that he and his party had "productive and useful discussions" in china. he said, "we leave peking inspired by the talk that the great people of china, led by chairman mao tsetung associated by other great leaders of china, stand by pakistan in full support and without qualification for our just cause and for our just struggle."

president bhutto stated that he would resolutely defend the interest, dignity and self-respect of pakistan. "if we have convictions," he continued, "there is no problem in allowing these bad years to pass." "we will not rest, we will not tarry, we will not lay down our efforts, we will not lay down our arms till our people are free and till justice returns to our land." "we will build the strength of our people", he said.

speaking on china-pakistan friendship, president bhutto pointed out that the mutual cooperation betweer pakistan and china for mutual benefit and for the cause of peace in asia and the third world would keep increasing and enhancing.

premier chou en-lai said: "although the present visit to china by president bhutto and the other distinguished guests from pakistan is a very brief one, yet through the meeting between chairman mao tsetung and president bhutto and the talks between the leaders of the two countries, our two sides have had a full exchange of views on the situation in the south asian subcontinent, the strengthening of the relations between our two countries and other questions of common concern and achieved satisfactory results. a joint communique will be issued. i am convinced that the present visit of your excellency, president, will further promote the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and pakistan."

premier chou en-lai said: "pakistan is a great country and the pakistan people are a great people. the pakistan people's struggle against aggression is a just one. the chinese government and people will, as always, firmly support your struggle. we believe that a just struggle is sure to win victory." he asked president and begum bhutto to convey the cordial regards of the chinese people to the friendly pakistan people when they were back at home.

attending the banquet upon invitation were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsieh fu-min and chi fang; and

leading members of chinese government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and other organizations concerned, including peng shao-hui, wu jui-lin, tsao li-huai, pai hsiang-kuo, li shui-ching, han nien-lung, li chiang, chen mu-hua, su chieh, chai cheng-wen, yuan hua-ping, lin chia-mei, hsu han-ping, wang chen, liu chun, yang teh-chung, liu chien, ma jen-hui, wang hai-jung and yeh cheng-chang.

present on the occasion were:

air marshal a. rahim khan and begum rahim khan, lieutenant general gul hassan, rear admiral h.h. ahmed, mahmud ali, m. m. ahmed, aziz ahmed, and other distinguished pakistan guests, and pakistan ambassador to china k.m. kaiser and madame kaiser.

President Bhutto Leaves Peking for Home, Over 100,000 People Line Route to See Him Off

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1972)

zulfikar ali bhutto, president of the islamic republic of pakistan, and madame bhutto, and his party left here for home by special plane this afternoon after a successful state visit to china.

president bhutto drove in an open car from the great hall of the people through the thoroughfares to the airport in the east suburbs of peking in the company of premier chou en-lai. more than 100,000 people in all walks of life lined the route, singing and dancing and shouting slogans to give a warm send-off to president bhutto and the other distinguished pakistan guests. this once again showed the chinese people's determination to firmly support the pakistan people in their just struggle against foreign intervention and aggression and for safeguarding state sovereignty and territorial integrity.

present at the airport to give the guests a warm send-off were yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; li teh-sheng, director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; wu teh, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence and commander of the p.l.a. navy; and other chinese leaders.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame sarin chhak were also present.

president bhutto and the other distinguished pakistan guests drove to the airport after giving a farewell banquet in the great hall of the people at noon today. when president bhutto stepped out of the great hall in the company of chinese leaders, the awaiting people waved miniature national flags of china and pakistan and shouted: "a warm send-off to president bhutto exclamation" "a warm send-off to the distinguished pakistan guests exclamation"

a stirring scene appeared when the motorcade carrying the distinguished pakistan guests arrived at the tienanmen square. the colourful banners over the square fluttered in the wind and the loudspeakers broadcast pakistan and chinese music. young people dressed in gay-coloured costumes of various nationalities danced joyously to the rhythm of drums. lining the changan boulevard to the east of the tienanmen square, the columns of workers, p.l.a. commanders and fighters, fully-armed militia, government functionaries, students and other people extended several kilometres long. they kept waving bouquets and coloured streamers to president bhutto as an expression of the chinese people's friendship for the pakistan people. president bhutto happily waved to the well-wishers in acknowledgement.

a grand send-off ceremony was held at the airport which flew the national flags of pakistan and china. the band played the national anthems of pakistan and china. president and madame bhutto and the other distinguished pakistan guests, in the company of chinese leaders, reviewed a guard of honour formed by members of the ground, naval and air forces, militiamen and red guards. the guests walked round to bid the 5,000 well-wishers a cordial farewell. at this moment there burst out the slogans "long live the friendship between the chinese and pakistan people exclamation" "firm support to the pakistan people in their just struggle against foreign intervention and aggression and for safeguarding state sovereignty exclamation" "long live the great unity of the asian and african people exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

present at the airport were pakistan ambassador to china k.m. kaiser and his wife and other diplomatic officials of the pakistan embassy and pakistan friends now in peking.

also present were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsieh fu-min, chi fang, wu yu-hsun and chuang hsi-chuan;

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the islamic association of china including liu hsien-chuan, peng shao-hui, tien wei-hsin, feng yung-shun, wu jui-lin, tsao li-huai, pai hsiang-kuo, li shui-ching, chiu chuang-cheng, sha feng, han nien-lung, chen mu-hua, hsieh hua, chen wei-chi, su chieh, wang chun-chieh, yang tien-kuei, tang ke, chang kuo-chuan, kuang yu-min, yao kuo-min, li chen, lung chen-piao, huang chen-tang, wu chung, chai cheng-wen, yuan hua-ping, lin chia-mei, hsu han-ping, wang chen, ting hsi-lin, lu ying, chang cheng-teh, chang shih-cheng, tan tung, ma jen-hui, han hsu, wang hai-jung and yen cheng-chang.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

President Bhutto on Leaving China Sends Message to Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1972)

zulfikar ali bhutto, president of the islamic republic of pakistan, on leaving china sent a message to premier chou en-lai. the message reads as follows:

"on my departure from peking at the end of a brief but memorable visit, i would like to take this opportunity to express, on behalf of the members of my delegation and on my own behalf, our most sincere appreciation and warmest thanks for the affectionate welcome and generous hospitality which has been accorded to us. the constructive and fruitful talks which we have had during the last two days have added a new depth and

dimension to the good neighbourly relations between our two countries and peoples. I feel particularly honoured and gratified to meet and exchange views with the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao tsetung. we shall all look forward to welcoming you and other distinguished chinese leaders in pakistan. on behalf of the people of pakistan, we send you and the friendly people of china our fraternal greetings and best wishes."

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Resolute Support for Pakistan People's Just Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 3, 1972)

the "people's daily" here carries an editorial today entitled "resolute support for the pakistan people's just struggle" which reads in full as follows:

zulfikar ali bhutto, president of the islamic republic of pakistan, paid a state visit to china from january 31 to february 2 at the invitation of the chinese government, and was warmly welcomed by the chinese government and people. during his visit president bhutto saw chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and had cordial and friendly talks with premier chou en-lai. a joint communique of the leaders of china and pakistan was issued. the visit of president bhutto and other distinguished pakistan guests has made a positive contribution to the promotion of friendship between the peoples of china and pakistan and to the further consolidation and development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

in the joint communique, the two sides sternly condemn india for its naked aggression against pakistan and occupation of pakistan territory. the whole world sees that the indian government, abetted and supported by social-imperialism, committed the barbarous armed invasion of pakistan with more than one hundred thousand troops. this is a gross violation of the principles governing relations between countries and a serious challenge to all countries and people cherishing their own independence and sovereignty. this is utterly impermissible. the chinese government and people have always held that the internal affairs of a country including its national questions can only be settled by its people themselves and no country has the right to interfere, and that disputes between countries should be settled by the two sides concerned through peaceful consultations and not by force. just as pointed out in the joint communique, the grave consequences must ensue for the world order if a country imposes its will on another neighbouring country by the use of military force involving armed aggression.

china and pakistan unanimously hold that the indian government must vacate pakistan territories under her military occupation in implementation of the resolutions

of the u.n. general assembly and the security council dated 7th and 21st december, 1971 respectively. undoubtedly only after the indian aggressor troops have completely withdrawn can the pakistan people resolve their own problems by themselves without outside interference. but the indian government, ignoring the common aspirations of the peace-loving and justice-upholding nations and peoples throughout the world, has categorically turned a deaf ear to the resolutions of the united nations, refused to pull out its troops from pakistan and even continued to make military provocations against pakistan. this arrogant attitude of the indian expansionists can only further arouse strong discontent and opposition among the people of various countries in the world including the indian people. should the indian government continue to act wilfully in contrary to the will of the people the world over, it will surely reap its evil fruit and meet with ignominious defeat.

the development of the international situation now is more and more favourable to the people of various countries and unfavourable to imperialism and the reactionaries. countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution, this has become an irresistible trend of history. the world is definitely heading for progress and light and not for reaction and darkness. this general trend of history cannot be altered by any imperialist or reactionary forces.

the pakistan people's just struggle against outside aggression and intervention is definitely not isolated and has won wide sympathy and support from all justice-upholding countries and people the world over. the chinese government and people have always unswervingly supported the just struggle of the pakistan people in defence of state sovereignty and territorial integrity and against outside aggression and intervention; and firmly support the kashmir people's just struggle for the right to national self-determination. we are firmly convinced that the pakistan people, under the leadership of president bhutto, will surely be able to overcome temporary difficulties and win victory in the struggle by strengthening unity and making concerted efforts.

the friendship between china and pakistan conforms to the fundamental interest of the people of the two countries and is favourable to the afro-asian peoples' cause of unity to fight imperialism. the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries are established on the firm basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence. we are glad to see that the friendship between the peoples of china and pakistan and the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries have stood the test and have consolidated and developed in the struggle against imperialism and expansionism. we thank president bhutto for his visit to china, bringing with him the profound friendship of the pakistan people for the chinese people. may the friendship between the peoples of china and pakistan be evergreen.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Ice Hockey Team Arrives in Bucharest for Friendly Visit

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Feb. 3, 1972)

a chinese ice hockey team arrived here yesterday evening to pay a friendly visit to romania.

the team with liu ning as its leader and wang shao-chiu and tao yu-shan as its deputy leaders was greeted at the airport by tudog vasile, president of the bucharest city committee for physical culture and sports and vice-president of the ice hockey federation of romania, paun iom, head of the international department of the romanian national committee for physical culture and sports, vasile militaru, secretary general of the ice hockey federation of romania, as well as coaches and players of the romanian national ice hockey team.

wang chan-yuan, counsellor of the chinese embassy in romania, was present.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Representative Huang Hua Exposes Lies and Fallacies of US, British Representatives

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Feb. 3, 1972)

at the afternoon session here today of the security council, chinese permanent representative on the u.n. security council huang hua refuted the lies and fallacies spread by the representatives of the united states, britain and other countries in their speeches. huang hua bitterly denounced imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and expressed support to the african people in their just struggle for national independence and against racial discrimination.

representative huang hua said: "after hearing the speeches made by certain representatives, i deem it necessary to add a few remarks:

"in these speeches, the u.s. and british representatives have tried hard to dress up their governments as if the latter were so much concerned about the sufferings of the african people, as if they were consistently opposed to colonialism and racism. these hypocritical rhetorics can deceive no one. they say that they also oppose the white colonialist rule in south africa and southern rhodesia, and that they have also favoured and applied economic sanctions against southern rhodesia and have enforced an arms embargo on south africa. well, who was it that openly announced the

selling of arms to the south african authorities last year? and who was it that openly declared not long ago its readiness to import chrome from southern rhodesia? a certain representative asserted that there were no sales of arms from his government to portugal for use in africa. this is all the more deceptive talk. it may be asked: whose weapons are the portuguese colonialist authorities using in waging their ruthless colonialist wars in africa? who does not know that the south african and rhodesian white racist regimes and the portuguese colonialist rule in africa can last till today precisely because imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, particularly the united states and britain, have given political, economic and military assistance to them and supported them in forming a reactionary military alliance for the joint suppression of the national liberation struggles of the peoples of southern africa. they themselves are the behind-the-scenes big bosses of south africa, southern rhodesia and the portuguese colonialist authorities. this is an iron-clad fact which cannot be denied."

he pointed out: "they also took pains to preach pacifism and non-violence to the african people who are being subjected to colonialist rule and to barbarous and brutal slaughter and repression. on the one hand, these allies of the white racist regimes of south africa and southern rhodesia and the portuguese colonialist authorities support the latter in carrying out repression and genocidal colonialist wars against the african people; on the other hand, they ask the brutally oppressed people of africa to give up struggle and wait with patience. listen to their preaching: 'down-trodden people of africa, you are blessed. if only you wait until such overlords as john vorster, ian smith and marcelo caetano show mercy, then equality, freedom and independence will descend upon you.' to put it bluntly, their aim is to force the african people still under colonialist rule to accept submissively the colonialists' perpetual exploitation, enslavement and slaughter."

he also refuted the theory that "even a tiny spark can cause a world conflagration" and that people "must work hard to put it out". he pointed out: "according to such logic, only the imperialists would be allowed to subject others to aggression and intimidation, while the victims of aggression would not be allowed to wage struggles, only the imperialists, colonialists and neo-colonialists would be allowed to oppress others, while the oppressed would not be allowed to rise in resistance. the african people, the arab peoples, the peoples of indochina and the people of the whole world love peace, but they love freedom and liberation all the more. as is well known, after world war ii, many african countries have won national independence, and all this has been achieved as a result of the long struggles of the people of these countries and the world over. at present, when imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism have blocked all peaceful solutions, the people of southern africa and other regions who are being subjected to ruthless colonialist oppression and slaughter have taken up arms to wage armed revolution against armed counter-revolution so as to win national independence and liberation. these struggles are perfectly just and will certainly win final victory. no amount of political hoax of pacifism and non-violence or armed repression can block this trend."

representative huang hua stressed: "on the question of southern rhodesia, they have tried hard to justify the fraud of the so-called 'settlement proposals' concocted by britain and the southern rhodesian authorities, as if the will of the local people could not be ascertained and the voice of the local people could not be heard without the so-called 'test of acceptability' by the pearce commission in southern rhodesia. this is all the more highly absurd. the so-called pearce commission is in itself a tool for perpetrating the fraud concocted by britain and southern rhodesia. the five million people of zimbabwe have long made known their determined will to overthrow colonialist rule and achieve national independence through their protracted struggles. the recent heroic struggle waged by the zimbabwe people has further dealt a heavy blow at the british imperialists and the colonialist authorities of southern rhodesia.

in fact, the imperialists, colonialists and neo-colonialists are not merely feigning themselves deaf and mute there, they are trying to impose the fraud of the so-called 'settlement proposals' on the zimbabwe people in spite of the strong opposition of the people of zimbabwe, the whole of africa and the rest of the world. should they insist on so doing, they will certainly arouse the zimbabwe people and the people of the world to still more vehement opposition and resolute struggles, thus hastening their own doom."

CHINA AND US

Delegation of US Committee for New China Policy Leaves Peking for Visit to Other Parts of China Before Going Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 4, 1972)

the delegation of the u.s. committee for a new china policy left peking in separate groups on january 31, yesterday and today for visit to other parts of china before leaving for home.

the delegation is visiting china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs. the 12 members of the delegation are margaret fung, robert e. gomperts, peter jenkins, marshall kaplan, thomas b. manton and mrs. manton, ishwer c. ojha, richard pfeffer, john rothschild, daniel tretiak and mrs. tretiak, and ernst f. winter.

END

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